

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62161

1984

U.S. LIBRARY,
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.



THORBURN'S SEEDS

100

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES

These assortments contain only the choicest sorts, and are sure to give satisfaction. The proportions are arranged to suit large and small gardens.

NAMES	VARIETIES	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
		\$5 By mail \$5.75	\$10 By Mail \$11.50	\$18 By Mail \$21	\$25
Beans	Extra Early Refugee Green Pod	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Extra Early Dun Colored	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee Wax	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Ne Plus Ultra	½ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Pole Cranberry	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian, Edmand and Columbian	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield and Surehead	of each ¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Private Stock Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-head, for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Stump Rooted	½ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Fin de Siecle	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching of ea	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Melrose and Early Cory Sweet Sugar	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Early Evergreen	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Stowell's Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass		2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved	of each	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Big Boston and Salamander	of each ¼ oz.	¼ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Giant Crystal Head	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Netted Gem and Long Island Beauty	of each 1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Cole's Early Water	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	White Velvet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Wethersfield	½ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Hollow Crown	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Thorburn Extra-Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	The Queen		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Duke of Albany			2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Large Bell		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Red and Scarlet Turnip	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"			1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"			1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"			2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"			1 lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
"				1 oz.	2 oz.
"					½ oz.
"					2 oz.



Paris Exposition, 1900

GOLD MEDALS

Pan-American Exposition, 1901

J. M. Thorburn & Co.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRD ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

HIGH-CLASS SEEDS



THIS is our Hundred-and-third successive Annual Catalogue. We are growers of and dealers in HIGH-CLASS SEEDS only. Quality is our leading feature.

It is important that orders be sent on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the spring, when we are so busy that there is sometimes unavoidable delay in filing them.

Cultural Directions.—These apply to the climate of New York and vicinity. For more northern or southern localities the necessary changes in time of sowing, etc., will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

When desired we will select suitable seeds if the size of garden or the sum proposed to be expended is stated.

Orders should be written on our order sheet or on a blank sheet separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Checks or Bank Bills.

Prices.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include free transit, except for seeds in ounces and packets.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added if wanted by mail or prepaid express, except for seeds ordered by the ounce or packet, which we mail free. By special arrangement with express companies we can ship seeds and bulbs at a reduced rate. We do not guarantee that orders will reach their destination.

Name, Address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us *on EACH order the correct name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT OR MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall ourselves choose the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer.

Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

F. W. BRUGGERHOF, JR.,
E. E. BRUGGERHOF, V. PRES. & TREAS.
R. R. MACKENZIE, SECV.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained preferably by tile; but, if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by subsoiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be improved by the addition of more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best results, a foot of good, rich soil. The root crops should be planted in a garden, though large trees should be planted north and west.

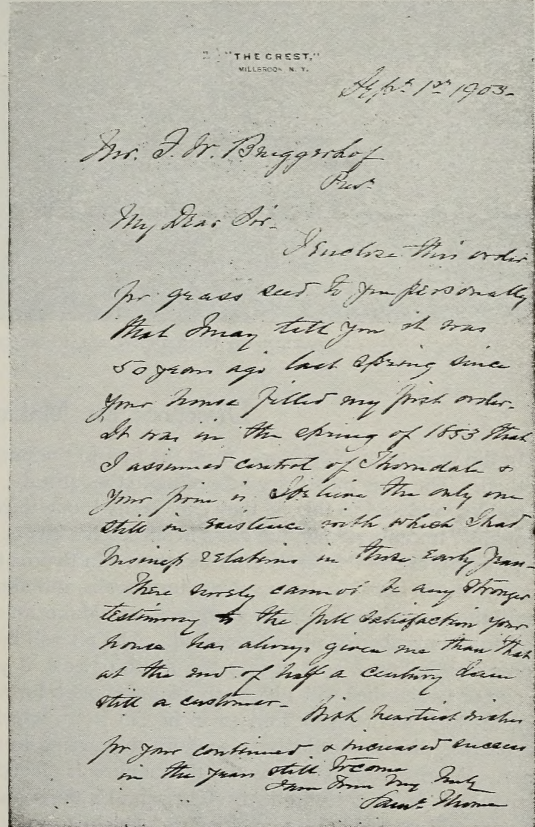
same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions, and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow; but whether weeds appear or not, the ground should be frequently stirred.

Much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Eggplants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed may be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To prepare a coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

Directions for making a hot-bed will be found on the next page.

A CUSTOMER OF A HALF CENTURY



Mr. F. W. BRUGGERHOF, Pres.

Sept. 1st, 1903.

My Dear Sir: I enclose this order for grass seed to you personally that I may tell you it was 50 years ago last spring since your house filled my first order. It was in the spring of 1853 that I assumed control of Thorndale, and your firm is, I believe, the only one still in existence with which I had business relations in those early years.

There surely cannot be any stronger testimony to the full satisfaction your house has always given me than that at the end of half a century I am still a customer. With heartiest wishes for your continued and increased success in the years still to come,

I am, yours very truly,

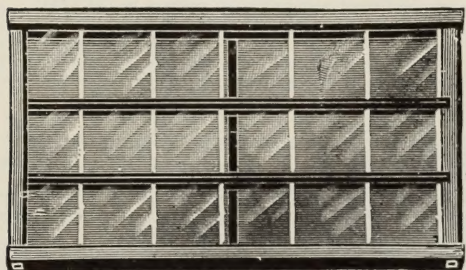
SAM'L THORNE.



A PORTION OF THORBURN'S TRIAL GROUNDS AT NOROTON, CONNECTICUT

Directions for Making a Hotbed

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the latter part of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 3 x 6 feet, and one or two sashes will give early plants enough for a small family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer into the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplant should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



HOTBED SASH

HOTBED SASHES

We can supply the best quality as follows :

	Size	Each	Per doz.
Unglazed	3 x 6 ft.	\$1 10	\$12 00
Glazed	3 x 6 ft.	3 00	35 00

Novelties and Specialties in Flower Seeds

Adenophora polymorpha, var. stricta

A new hardy perennial, of strong growth and good habit, with very beautiful dark blue drooping bell-shaped flowers measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, borne on elegant upright flower-spikes 2 to 3 feet in height. The plant flowers continuously during July and August and is a valuable addition to the list of blue perennials. Pkt. 30 cts.

Ageratum Mexicanum, "Little Blue Star"

This new Ageratum is sufficiently dwarf to make its charming light blue color available for ribbon or carpet bedding. The plants are of even growth, very compact and bushy, and not exceeding 4 to 5 inches high. The foliage is quite concealed by the dense cluster of feathery flowers. When in bud the center is purplish red, giving the star effect, to which this name refers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Aquilegia ecalcarata

A quite distinct Columbine from one of the Japanese islands. It has been found perfectly hardy here. The large, drooping, star-shaped flowers measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, are spurless and of a singular terra-cotta color, with the tips of the petals white. The plants grow about two feet high, are many-branched and very free-flowering. Pkt. 25 cts.

Asparagus plumosus robustus

A new ornamental Asparagus remarkable for its robust and unusually rapid growth. It sometimes grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, and the foliage is very delicately feathered and of a darker green than any other of the plumosus sorts. It is very hardy and of the easiest cultivation, and it yields more sprays for cutting than any other Asparagus. Pkt. 25 cts.

Chrysanthemum, "Golden Wheel"

A new and very distinct variety of the annual *Chrysanthemum carinatum*. The peculiar form of the flowers is shown by our illustration, the quill-shaped ray florets standing out around the disk like the spokes of a wheel. The flowers are golden yellow with a purple center, and are produced in great profusion. They are most valuable for cutting and very effective in the garden. Pkt. 25 cts.

Mignonette, "White Pearl"

A new variety of the well-known Macheet Mignonette, possessing all the valuable qualities of that sort. It is of very vigorous, compact growth, with long, thick and compact flower-panicles standing clear above the deep green foliage. The flowers are clear pearly white, a rare color in Mignonette. It is very effective both in the garden and for decorative work with cut-flowers. The type varies somewhat, some red stamina being occasionally found among the white ones. Pkt. 25 cts.



CHRYSANTHEMUM, "GOLDEN WHEEL"

New Cosmos, Titania

A very pretty and quite distinct new variety. The flowers are semi-double, with irregularly lacinated pure snow-white petals. They measure about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and are borne in great numbers on graceful, slender stems. The plants grow only three to four feet high. A small proportion of the flowers come single. Pkt. 25 cts.

Gloxinia, Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar

A lovely new large-flowered hybrid Gloxinia, with brilliant scarlet flowers with a narrow pure white frilled margin. It is of the erect class, the large flowers standing close together and showing six or more petals, making an exceedingly effective bouquet. Pkt. 30 cts.

New Giant Pansy,

Orchid-flowered

A distinct new race obtained by careful selections continued for several years. It exhibits a most remarkable combination of color not hitherto shown in Pansies, including shades of chamois, pink, lilac, orange, rose and terra-cotta, while the flowers are of a peculiar shape, the upper petals standing upright and being elegantly crumpled. Pkt. 25 cts.

Schizanthus,

New Large-flowered

Hybrids

The Schizanthus is well known as one of our brightest colored and easiest grown hardy annuals. This new variety is distinguished for its very dwarf, compact and pyramidal habit of growth, and the number and beauty of its large orchid-like flowers. It shows every shade and combination of color and is remarkably free-flowering. It may be started indoors and transplanted to the garden in May or it may be sown outside in May. It is also highly recommended as a winter conservatory plant. Pkt. 20 cts.



NEW STAR PRIMULA

New Star Primula (PRIMULA STELLATA)

The elegant and highly decorative style of this new strain of Primula is shown by our illustration. Within the past few years it has become one of the most popular house or conservatory plants. The plants are extremely floriferous and continue in flower for a long time. The cut flowers remain fresh in water for many days and are thus most valuable for table decorations. They require the same cultural treatment as the Chinese primrose. We offer the following fine new sorts :

White Star. Pure white	pkt.	50 cts.
Salmon Pink. Very charming shade		50 "
King of the Star. Deep carmine; splendid		50 "
Mixed Hybrids. All colors, very free-flowering		50 "

Shasta Daisy (CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM)

The originator, Mr. Luther Burbank, describes it as follows: Flowers snowiest white with yellow center, extremely large and graceful, freely produced on strong, wiry stems about two feet in length. New hardy perennial, blooming abundantly the first season from seed. Sow early in shallow, well-enriched boxes of sandy soil in the house, keeping quite moist; transplant to a rich, sunny location about one by three feet apart; or sow in carefully prepared soil in the open air as soon as the ground can be cultivated. The seeds will produce flowers varying much in form and size, and, being a new hybrid race, some exquisite ones may be expected. The best may then be multiplied to any extent by division. Pkt. 25 cts.



SHASTA DAISY

Dwarf Salvia splendens, “Lord Fauntleroy”

We have before us one plant of this sterling novelty measuring only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the spikes. This is a fair average specimen, and we have found in two years' trial that it comes strictly true from seed. It will at once be seen that for bedding this new Salvia is as suitable as geraniums in respect to height and compactness, while in brilliancy of color it eclipses anything in nature. We have counted over one hundred spikes of bloom on a single plant. The foliage is of a very rich dark green color, beginning right at the ground and rising no more than 10 inches above, while the 8-inch flower-spikes stand erect and clear above the foliage. For bedding in masses alone, or with plants of equal height, or for borders around beds of taller plants, we know of nothing that will be so effective. Pkt. 25 cts.

Phlox Drummondii nana compacta, “Apricot”

A new color in this favorite class of dwarf Phlox is always welcome. This is a quite distinct tint not hitherto found in any Phlox, being a reddish yellow or apricot color. The plants are very dwarf and of uniform growth. Pkt. 25 cts.

Petunia hybrida, Rosy Morn

Dwarf, bushy plants covered with brilliant rose flowers with large white throat and center, giving a most vivid effect either as pot-plants for indoor decoration or in outdoor beds. Of the easiest cultivation and continuing to flower throughout the entire summer. Pkt. 30 cts.

Silene Asterias grandiflora

A hardy perennial from the Balkans. From a low bush of light green lanceolated leaves it throws up numerous flower-stalks 2 to 2½ feet high, each with a beautiful large globular flower of rich crimson color. It flowers very early and is excellent for cutting. Pkt. 20 cts.

Tigridia, Burbank's New Hybrids

Giant flowers of red, white, yellow, orange, rose, crimson and gold, with shades and combinations of color never shown before by Tigridias. Seed, pkt. 25 cts.; bulbs, each 20 cts., per doz. \$1.75.

Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable Seeds

New Dwarf Bean, "Eclair"

The originator claims that in this Bean he has the earliest of all dwarf snap Beans, being over 18 to 20 days earlier than the Dwarf Lyonnaise. It resembles that variety in its very long, slender, round, fleshy, stringless green pods; is extremely productive, continuing to bear for a long time, and is highly recommended for family gardens. Pkt. 25 cts.

Bean, Golden Carmine Horticultural Pole

A new strain of the popular Horticultural Pole Bean, excelling in earliness, quality, productiveness and handsome appearance. The pods are stringless and when young of a bright golden color. Later on they become marked with light carmine, giving them a strikingly attractive appearance. Pt. 25 cts.

New Lettuce, "May King"

A new Cabbage Lettuce, originated by a German market-gardener and coming to us with the highest recommendation from that country. The heads are globular, extra large and very solid, light green outside with clear yellow heart, very tender and of finest flavor. Its most valuable characteristic is its extremely rapid growth, its large heads being developed quicker than any other, either in frames or out-of-doors. Pkt. 25 cts.

New French Melon, Sologne

This fine new French Cantaloup weighs up to 11 or 12 pounds. The skin is yellow, the flesh red and very thick, melting and juicy, with a slight musk flavor. Pkt. 25 cts.

New Cantaloup, Small Early French

A new French Musk Melon, remarkably early and a profuse bearer. Skin green and white, slightly ribbed, very thin rind. The flesh is thick, red, sweet and highly flavored. Pkt. 25 cts.

New Pea, Excelsior

An extra-early dwarf wrinkled Pea, fully as early as the American Wonder, with much broader pods filled with large peas of the finest flavor, and produced in greater abundance. Height, 12 inches. Pt. 30c.

New Pea, Magnum Bonum

A very fine main-crop wrinkled Pea, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with long, broad pods and extra large peas of the finest quality. It is a very strong grower, and extremely productive. Pt. 30 cts.

Squash, Dauphine Early Bush

A distinct new French bush variety, growing very compactly and especially suited to family garden culture. The fruits, which weigh about 10 pounds, are oblong in shape, dark green at first, changing to deep orange-yellow as they mature. It is very early and can be used when quite young for frying, or for pies when ripe. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tomato, New Dwarf Stone

In habit of growth it resembles the Dwarf Champion, but it produces fruits that are double the size of that variety and yet equally as early. The color is fine bright scarlet, like that of the Stone. The shape is perfect, it ripens evenly, is very solid and of the best quality. Being of such erect, compact growth, it can be planted much closer than ordinary sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tomato, Thorburn's 1903

A new and quite distinct variety, with velvety skin of a very bright brick-red color. It is very large, smooth, solid and productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Emerald Isle Kale

A new and quite distinct variety of Green Curled Winter Kale. It grows to a medium height, with large leaves very closely curled in a most attractive manner. The color is the richest possible emerald green, making it the handsomest Kale that we have ever seen. A splendid plant for exhibition purposes as well as for practical use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Vegetable Seeds

Please notice that we pay postage or express charges on all seeds in packets or ounces.

See inside front cover of this Catalogue for COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ARTICHOKE

ARTICHAUT *Alcachofa* Artichoke

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April or May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first cutting off and tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in the spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbed during February and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
2 French Globe. The standard sort	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
3 Laon, or Paris Green	10	40	1 00	4 00
4 Early Purple, or Violet	10	30	85	3 00
7 Jerusalem Artichoke Roots qt. 20 cts., bus. \$4 .				

ASPARAGUS

ASPERGE *Esparrago* Spargel

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The 1-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
10 Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argen-</i> <i>teuil</i> of the French is identical with it	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
12 Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	05	10	20	50

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	Per 100	1,000
Colossal. 2-year-old roots	\$0 50	\$4 50
Palmetto. 2-year-old roots	75	5 00
Barr Mammoth. 2-year-old roots	75	5 00
Columbian Mammoth White. A fine sort, with large white shoots. 2-year-old roots	75	6 50

BEANS

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the flavor.

CULTURE.—About the first of May, if the ground is perfectly warm, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

We supply packets of all Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

	Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
30 Canadian Wonder. Long, broad, flat, green pods; very prolific	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
32 China. White, pink eye; early and bears long; flat pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
34 Dun-Colored. Extra-early; round, green pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
35 Dwarf Chocolate. Very early; long, slender, flat green pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
36 Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive; flat pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
37 Emperor of Russia. Very productive; pods round; extra-early	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
38 Everbearing, or Inexhaustible. A new and quite distinct variety; very prolific, and continuing to bear for a long time. Pods green and flat; beans small, white, kidney-shaped	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
39 Green-seeded Flageolet. Very handsome green pods and beans	25	50			

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS, continued

	Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
40 Lightning. Extra-early, very productive and of fine quality . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
41 Longfellow. Long, straight, round, solid green pods; very early .	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
43 Marvel of Paris. Long, slender, flat pods; very early	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
44 Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; early and very productive	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
45 Ne Plus Ultra. An extra-early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceed- ingly productive; also suitable for forcing	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
46 Refugee Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
48 Refugee, Thorburn Extra-Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding .	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
50 Refugee, Golden. Pods of very light green color; of strong growth, and very productive. One of the best in every respect	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
51 Six Weeks, Long Yellow. Early market sort; full, flat, green pods .	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
53 Six Weeks, Round. Like above, but with round pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
54 Stringless Green Pod. Extra-early; stringless, prolific; round pod .	15	30	1 00	1 75	5 50
55 Stringless Green Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above .	15	30	1 00	1 75	5 50
57 Valentine, Extra-Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
58 Valentine, Giant-Podded. An extra-large podded strain of the above .	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
60 Valentine, Black. Resembling the Valentine, but with black seed; long, round, solid pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
61 Veitch's Forcing. Very early; dwarf, compact habit; long, fleshy pods; fine for forcing	25	50			
63 Bountiful. Extra-early, very prolific and long-bearing; flat, green pods, tender and stringless	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS

FEVE DE MARAIS *Haba* Große Bohnen

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe the same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

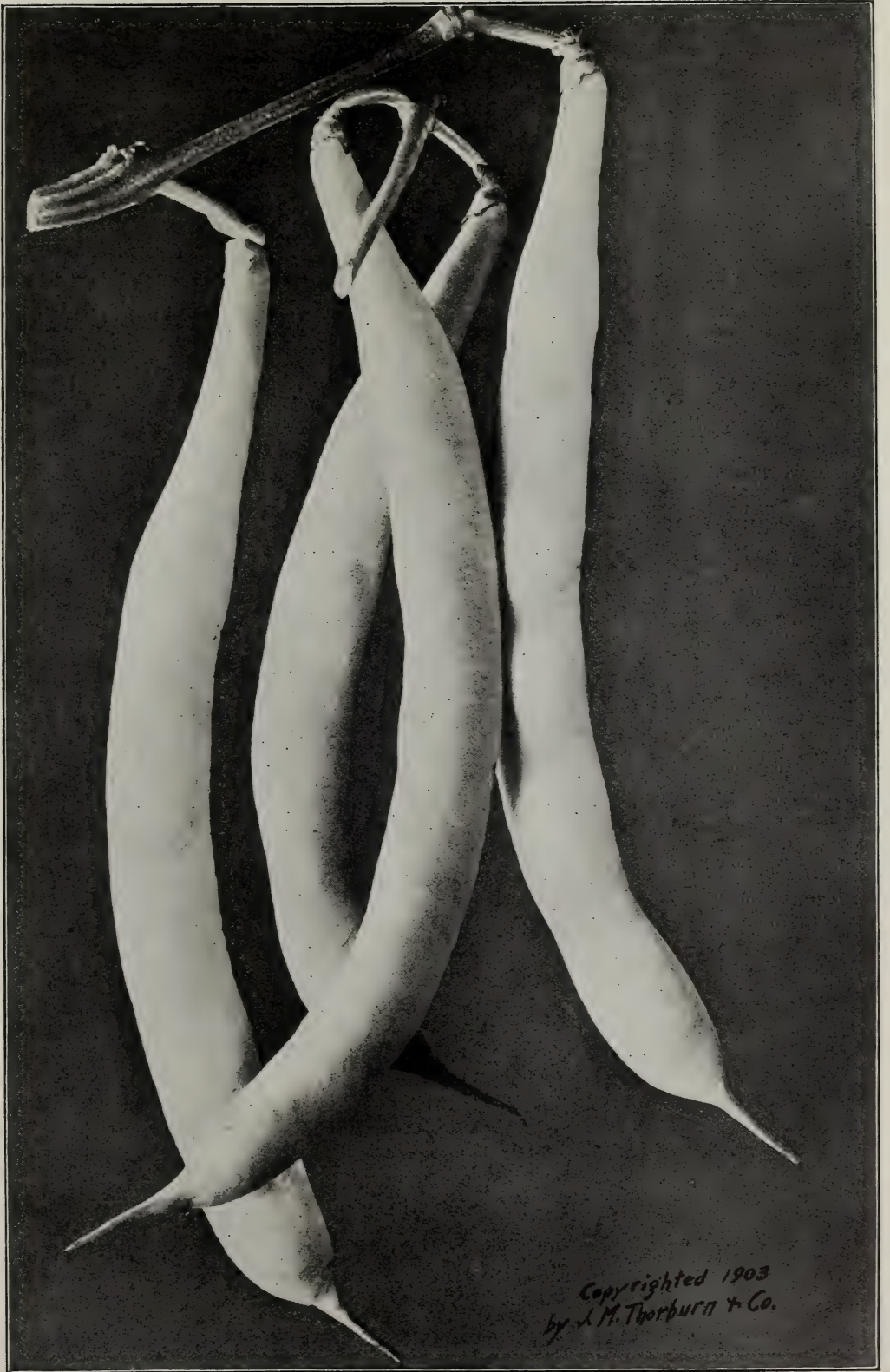
Properly cooked, these Beans form one of the most delicious vegetables. To each ½ gallon of water allow 1 heaped tablespoonful of salt. The Beans should be young and fresh gathered. After shelling put them into boiling water, salted as above. Boil rapidly for 15 or 20 minutes, then serve with a sauce of parsley and butter. Boiled bacon is often served with the Beans.

	Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
80 Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
82 Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class	15	30	90	1 50	5 00
83 Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
85 Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan	15	20	75	1 25	4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS

 We supply packets of all Beans at 10cts. each, postpaid

	Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
90 Black Wax Challenge. An extra-early strain; round pods . . .	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
92 Black Wax, Currie's Rust-Proof. Large flat pods; very early and productive	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
94 Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
95 Black Wax, Pencil-Pod. Very slender, long, round pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
97 Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome waxy white, flat pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
98 Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax; flat pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
99 Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size . .	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
101 Golden Wax Improved. Very early; flat pods, long, stringless . .	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
102 Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
104 Golden Crown, Stringless Wax. Very productive, stringless, round pods; very early; fine quality	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
106 Refugee Wax, Stringless, Thorburn. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing; immense yielder	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
107 Round Pod Kidney Wax. Same as Wardwell's Kidney, but with round pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
109 Valentine Wax, Thorburn. First in earliness, first in productive- ness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with wax pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
110 Wardwell Kidney Wax. Early; long, flat, purely wax pods	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
112 White Wax. Flat, yellow pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00



Copyrighted 1903
by A. M. Thorburn & Co.

DWARF WAX BEAN

WHITE BEANS

We supply packets of Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

	Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
120 Thorburn Dwarf Lima (the true Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
121 Burpee Bush Lima . A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima, growing only 18 or 20 inches high. It is an immense yielder	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
122 Henderson Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva . Productive	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
123 New Wonder Bush Lima . Very dwarf; flat beans	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
124 White Kidney . Excellent, either green or ripe	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
125 White Marrow . Good, either as a string or shell Bean	15	25	75	1 25	4 50

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

We supply packets of Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

	Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
140 Lima, Challenger . Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
142 " Large White . Largely grown and highly esteemed	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
143 " King of the Garden . Large in pod and bean	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
144 " Dreer . Thick, and of fine quality	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
145 " Small Sieva, or Caroline . Very early and productive	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
146 Black German Wax . Yellow pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
148 Dutch Case-Knife . Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
149 Horticultural Pole . Good as a snap or as a shell Bean	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
150 Horticultural Golden Carmine Podded . For description, see Novelties	25	50			
152 Golden Cluster Improved . Long golden yellow pods in clusters	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
153 July Runner, Tall . Earliest of all Pole Beans; medium height; very free-bearing; round, green pods, stringless; beans small	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
155 Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead) . Pods green, very long and flat	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
156 Lazy Wife . Long green pods of good quality; white beans	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
157 Mont d'Or . Early, productive; golden wax pods	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
158 Scarlet Runner . A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
159 Southern Creaseback . Long, round, stringless pods; fleshy and tender	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
160 Southern Prolific . A continuous bearer	15	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
161 White Dutch Runners . Same habit as the Scarlet Runner	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
164 Yard-Long French . Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long, and are very slender, like a pipe-stem; very curious; should be grown on pea brush ½pt., 25 cts.					

BORAGE

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
170 Borage	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

BROCCOLI

BROCCOLI *Broccoli Spargelkohl*

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 179 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

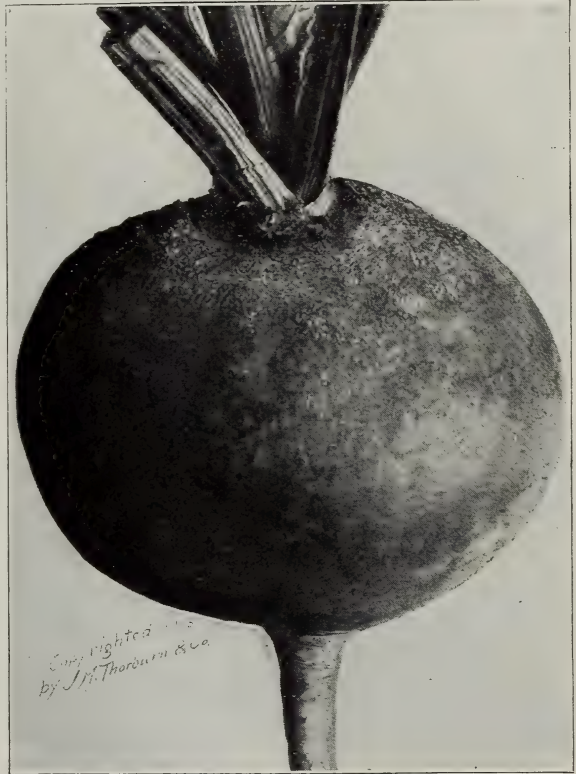
	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
175 Early White	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
177 Mammoth White	10	40	1 25	4 00
179 Early Purple Cape	10	40	1 25	4 00

BEETS

BETTERAVE *Remolacha* Salatrübe

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets, with their Spinach.

- 185 **Bassano**. Early, light-colored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 186 **Bastian**. An early, light-colored turnip Beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 187 **Columbia**. Round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 188 **Crimson Globe**. Fine globular shape; flesh rich, deep purple; fine quality, very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 189 **Detroit Dark Red Turnip**. Round; skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 190 **Dewing Early**. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 192 **Early Blood Turnip**. Dark red; fine flavor; good for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 193 **Eclipse**. Very early; round-rooted and bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 194 **Edmand Blood Turnip**. A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape, and very dark flesh of best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 195 **Egyptian**. Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 196 **Egyptian, Crosby's**. Extra-early, round, dark red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 209 **Electric**. Extra-early, nearly round variety; bright red color; fine table quality. Per pkt. \$0 05 Oz. \$0 10 ¼ lb. \$0 20 Lb. \$0 60
- 210 **Half-Long Blood**. Fine dark strain for winter. 05 10 20 60
- 212 **Lentz**. Extra-early, large, round, light red; small tops. 05 10 20 50
- 222 **Long Smooth Blood**. A good late variety for winter. 05 10 20 50
- 226 **Turin**. Very early, round, deep blood color; tender. 05 10 20 60
- 230 **Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet**. 05 10 20 50



BEET

Copyrighted by J. M. Thorburn & Co.

FOLIAGE BEETS

These varieties are grown only for their handsome foliage, which is very ornamental and decorative.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
243 Scarlet-ribbed Chilian	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
244 Yellow-ribbed Chilian	05	20	35	1 25
245 Crimson-veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
246 Golden-veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
248 Scarlet-veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
249 Dracæna-leaved	05	20	40	1 50

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Cutchogue, N. Y., July 13, 1898

Gentlemen:—I have used your Gilt-Edge, Snowball and Erfurt Cauliflowers for the last 16 years, and always with good success. I have also used other well-known kinds from other houses, but yours always came out ahead. I have also been selling different kinds of Cauliflower seeds for the three years past for the Southold Town Agricultural Society, and the demand is three to one in favor of yours.

(Signed) HENRY KARLIN, Purchasing-Agent Southold Town Agricultural Society.

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC.

Kunfelrüben

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (5 to 8 pounds to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.

MANGEL-WURZEL

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
260	Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
261	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
263	Golden-fleshed Globe. New; very handsome strain	10	20	50
264	Long Yellow. A good main crop sort. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
267	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; enormously productive under careful culture. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
268	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
269	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
271	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30

SUGAR BEETS

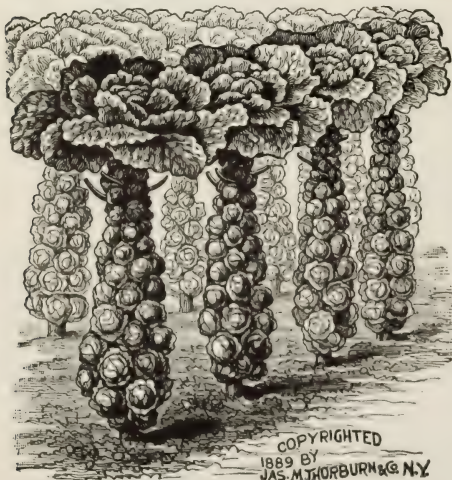
On application we shall be pleased to mail circular giving directions for their culture. We recommend 20 to 25 lbs. of seed to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
274	QUEEN OF DENMARK. A new large, smooth variety, remarkably nutritious; by far the best for feeding stock; highly recommended. 10 lbs. and over @ 35 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
280	White Rose-top. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
282	White Green-top. Very large; for feeding stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 25c. per lb.	10	15	30

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CHOU DE BRUXELLES Berza de Brusels Rosenkohl

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower; and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprout would be as popular as it is valuable; few people appreciate it at its full worth.



285	Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	Per pkt. \$0 05	Oz. \$0 20	¼lb. \$0 50	Lb. \$1 50
287	Improved Dwarf German. Compact heads, very productive; highly recommended	10	30	85	3 00
289	Improved Long Island Grown	05	25	75	2 50

BURNET

PIMPERNELLE PETITE Pimpinella Pimpernell

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

300 **Garden.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS



THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER

CAULIFLOWER

CHOU-FLEUR *Coliflor* *Blumentofel*

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
315	Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. The very best and earliest for forcing under glass; very dwarf and compact, with short stem and small leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts advertised.	\$0 50	\$6 00		
317	Thorburn Extra-Early Snowball. Our strain of this popular variety is unequalled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for open ground	25	2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
319	Thorburn Large Early Snowball. A large strain of the above	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
321	Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our <i>Large Snowball</i> . It is, without any exception, the best and surest of all.	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
322	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Popular with market-gardeners for late crop	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
323	Denmark On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine	10	1 75	6 50	24 00
324	Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class	10	60	1 75	6 00
325	Lenormand Short Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm	10	60	1 75	6 00
326	Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort for the South	10	60	1 75	6 00
327	Early London. Large and hardy	05	40	1 25	4 00
328	Walcheren. Very late, hardy variety	05	40	1 25	4 00
329	Thorburn Nonpareil. A first-class standard sort	10	60	1 75	6 00
330	Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	05	40	1 25	4 00

CABBAGE

CHOU *Berza de repollo* Кошл

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them, as soon as they appear above ground.


	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
355 Early Spring. Flat, extra-early, small size	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
356 Early York. The standard English sort	05	15	50	1 50
357 Large Early York. Larger than the above	05	15	50	1 50
358 Express. Extra-early; small, solid heads of fine quality	05	20	60	2 00
359 Etampes. A fine, extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	05	20	60	2 00
361 Early Jersey Wakefield. The most popular early variety; heads very solid, pyramidal shape, with little outside foliage, and very large considering its earliness	05	25	75	2 50
363 Extra-Early Jersey Wakefield. A somewhat earlier selection of our celebrated standard strain described above	05	25	75	2 50
364 Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above	05	25	75	2 50
365 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety; very hard heads	05	20	60	2 00
366 All Head. Very solid, early sure-heading large strain	05	25	75	2 50
367 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 lbs. Valuable for forcing, or for general crop.	05	25	75	2 50
368 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of the finest quality; very popular in the South	05	20	60	2 00
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	05	25	75	2 50
373 Succession Improved. An excellent second-early, on style of All-Seasons.	05	20	60	2 00
377 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	05	25	75	2 50
379 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	05	20	60	2 00
381 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	05	25	75	2 50
382 Thorburn Colossal. A new strain of the Private Stock, obtained by careful selection from immense heads only. It is an unailing producer of heads of enormous size and of the finest quality. We recommend it as positively the finest winter Cabbage grown	05	25	75	2 50
384 Danish Ball Head Winter. Very round, solid winter sort, largely grown in Denmark for the London market. A fine shipper	10	25	75	2 50
386 Green Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	05	20	60	2 00
387 Thorburn Improved Red Stone Head. Very large, solid red heads	05	20	60	2 00
389 Red Danish Oval. A fine new red sort from Denmark	10	40	1 25	4 00
390 Savoy, Early Vienna. Very small; of delicate flavor	05	20	60	2 00
391 " Early Ulm. Small, round, deep green head; very early	05	20	60	2 00
393 " Thorburn Drumhead. Very fine, improved strain	05	20	60	2 00
396 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai). Grows like Cos Lettuce	05	20	60	2 00

CARDOON

CARDOON *Cardo* Cardon

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 1 foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
420 Large Solid. Grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50

 We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Bennington, Vt.

Dear Sirs:—Please send me your catalogue for market-gardeners, and I will send you my order for garden seeds. I used to buy my seeds of you and always got good seeds, but I left off to buy elsewhere at lower prices and, to tell you the truth, I haven't had any good seeds since. It is good seeds I want and I am coming back to you to get them.

(Signed) A. I. BLAISDELL.



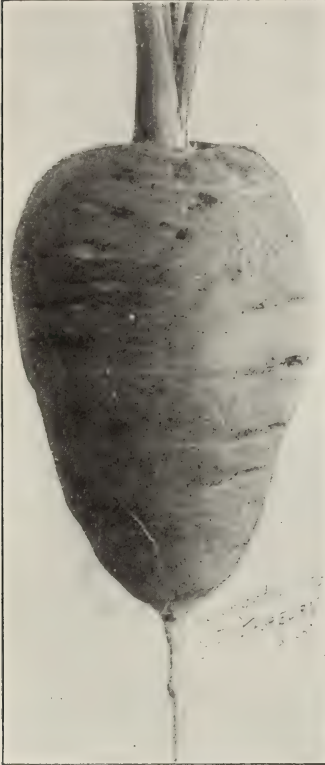
Copyrighted 1903
by J.M. Thorburn & Co.

THORBURN'S PRIVATE STOCK CABBAGE

CARROTS

CAROTTE *Zanahoria* Möhren

CULTURE.—Sow No. 450 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in the row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre.



CARROT

- 450 **Early Round Parisian.** Small and very tender; for frames or open ground Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.
- 452 **Early Forcing.** Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.
- 454 **Bellot.** Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.
- 456 **Half Short Oxheart (Guerande).** Very thick and short. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 457 **Early Scarlet Horn.** Very thick roots; fine for frames. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 458 **Half Long Pointed.** A well-known strain; productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 459 **Half Long Stump-rooted.** An excellent sort, of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 460 **Half Long Stump-rooted, Nantes Strain.** Very popular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 462 **Half Long Stump, Chantenay.** Style of Nantes; broader shoulder. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 463 **Carentan.** Half long stump-rooted; coreless, red flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 465 **Half Long Stump-rooted, Luc.** Useful main crop sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 466 **Half Long Danvers.** Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive; one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 468 **St. Valery.** A thick, intermediate long red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 470 **Long Orange.** Best for stock-feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 471 **White Vosges.** Large, thick, short; fine for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 472 **Long White.** Very large; for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 473 **Short White.** Good sort for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

CHERVIL

CERFEUIL *Perifollo* Benjenlauch

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the carrot.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
480 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as parsley	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
481 Plain. Like above, but not curled	10	30	1 00
482 Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	15	50	1 50

CHICORY

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
490 Common or Wild. Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i>	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
492 Witloof. May be sown in May and June in drills. Transplanted or thinned to 6 inches, treat as Endive, except that in the latter part of summer or fall it should be gradually banked up like Celery. The stalks, when blanched, make a delicious salad. It is also used by the French as a boiled vegetable, dressed in the same manner as Cauliflower	05	15	40	1 25
494 Large-rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	05	10	25	75

☞ See also *Endive, the Chicory of the French*

CELERY

CELERI *Apios* Sellerie

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture, the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and at a depth of a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. The turnip-rooted or "Knob" Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
520	Thorburn Fin de Siecle. We consider this the largest, hardest, solidest, crispest, best keeping and best shipping winter Celery we know of.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
524	Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market.	05	20	60	2 00
525	Golden Self-blanching, American-Grown. Large, golden yellow	10	30	1 00	3 50
526	“ “ French-Grown	10	40	1 25	4 00
527	“ “ Thorburn's Gilt-Edge. Our finest strain	10	50	1 50	5 00
528	Rose-ribbed Golden Self-blanching. Very handsome rose-striped ribs	10	25	75	2 50
530	Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow	05	20	60	2 00
531	Thorburn's Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart; a fine keeper; highly recommended	10	25	75	2 50
532	Perte le Grand. A highly recommended new variety. Full golden heart, and rich flavor, and an excellent keeper	05	20	60	2 00
533	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large late sort	05	20	50	1 50
535	Large-ribbed Kalamazoo. A good, half-dwarf, white, solid Celery	05	20	50	1 50
537	Evans' Triumph. Fine, large, solid green variety	05	20	60	2 00
538	Giant Golden Heart. Very large, solid, and fine-flavored; of vigorous growth	05	20	50	1 50
539	Crawford Half Dwarf, or Golden Heart. Of vigorous growth, fine flavor	05	15	40	1 25
540	Winter Queen. Very large, solid green winter sort; blanches well	05	20	60	2 00
544	Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid; for soup greens	05	15	30	1 00
545	Cooper Cutting. For soup greens	05	15	40	1 25
546	Pink Plume. Same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. It is of very attractive appearance, rich flavor and long-keeping.	10	25	75	2 50
550	New Rose. Fine flavor; very handsome	05	20	60	2 00
551	CELERIAC, or Turnip-rooted Celery, Erfurt. For soups and stews	05	15	50	1 50
552	Celeriac, Thorburn Giant. Best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. Roots, when cooked and sliced, make fine winter salad	05	20	60	2 00
553	Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups	05	25	75	2 50



SWEET CORN.

(1) Early Champion, (2) Large Eight-rowed, (3) Early Cory, (4) Perry Hybrid, (5) Hickox Improved, (6) Ne Plus Ultra, (7) Crosby, (8) Metropolitan

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR

We supply packets of Sweet Corn at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a bill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

EXTRA-EARLY

	Per ear	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
582 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cob . . .	05	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
585 Metropolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality; very early . . .	06	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
587 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; white cob	06	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
588 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market.	06	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
589 Melrose. As early as Perry Hybrid, and much larger; valuable . . .	10	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
591 Extra-Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown for early use . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
594 Kendel's Giant. Very early for so large-eared a sort; fine quality.	06	35	1 25	1 75	6 50

SECOND-EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE

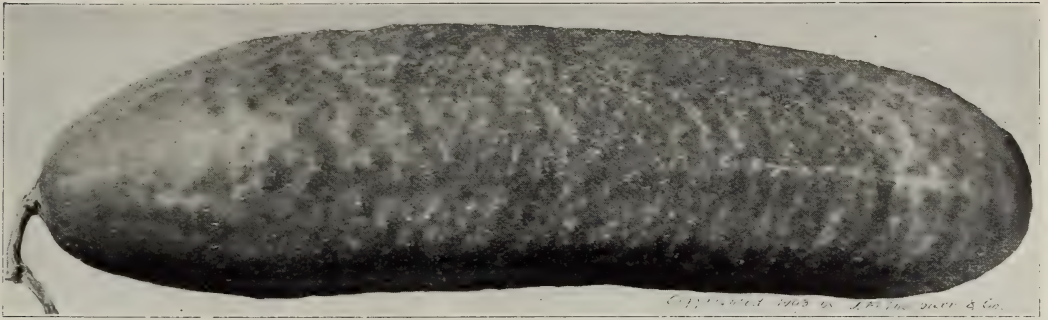
595 Early Champion Very large ears, considering its earliness	06	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
599 Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality . .	06	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
600 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior.	06	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
601 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled . . .	06	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
602 Early Evergreen. A week earlier than Stowell Evergreen	10	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
603 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market.	05	20	60	1 00	3 50

GENERAL CROP

604 Large Eight-rowed. Very productive and of superior richness . . .	10	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
608 Triumph. Large ear, very white; productive	10	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
610 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor . .	10	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
612 Stowell Evergreen. One of the most popular varieties	10	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
613 Burpee's White Evergreen. A new strain of Evergreen with pure white grain	10	45	1 40	2 25	8 50

LATE

620 Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black . .	06	35	1 25	1 75	6 50
622 Ne Plus Ultra, or Shoe Peg. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts . .	10	40	1 40	2 25	8 50
624 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet . . .	10	40	1 40	2 25	8 50
625 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning.	10	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
626 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; 10	10	40	1 40	2 25	8 50



CUCUMBER

CONCOMBRE *Pepino* Gurke

Owing to a most unfavorable season, the crops of many varieties of Cucumber were a total failure and others very short. This accounts for the exceptionally high prices we are obliged to quote.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
634 Cumberland. The best pickling sort yet introduced, being very handsome and productive, with flesh firm but very crisp and tender . . .	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 25
635 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific . . .	05	20	60	2 00
639 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler . . .	05	20	60	2 00
644 Cool and Crisp. Extra-early and very prolific; long, straight, slender and very dark green; good either for pickling or slicing . . .	05	25	75	2 50
645 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive . . .	05	20	60	2 00
649 White Spine Improved. A very handsome and uniform early variety. It is very productive, crisp and of fine flavor . . .	05	25	75	2 50
650 " " Arlington. A fine strain of the Improved White Spine. It is fine either for forcing or for outdoors . . .	05	25	75	2 50
651 " " Extra-long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber . . .	05	25	75	2 75
653 Livingston's Evergreen. Very early and prolific; deep green color . . .	05	20	60	2 00
655 Improved Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular variety for pickles . . .	05	20	60	2 00
656 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim . . .	05	25	75	2 25
659 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green . . .	05	25	75	2 50
660 Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . .	05	20	60	2 00
662 The Princess. Smooth, light green, very solid and extremely prolific . . .	05	20	60	2 00
663 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use . . .	05	20	60	2 00
665 Small Gherkin. Very small burr; used for pickles . . .	05	20	60	2 00
666 Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground . . .	05	20	60	2 00

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES

(*Concombre espèces Anglaises pour Couches*)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil must not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate, to insure steadiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
670 Prescott Wonder. Long dark green fruit . . .	\$0 25	675 Noa's Forcing. Very productive . . .	\$0 25
672 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth . . .	25	676 Goliath. Very prolific . . .	25
673 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer . . .	25	677 Telegraph. Free-bearing; handsome . . .	25
674 Sutton's Progress. Rich, dark green . . .	25	678 Lockie's Perfection. Fine color . . .	25
		679 Tender and True. Fine form; good color. . .	25

COLLARDS

CHOU CABU *Cabu* Blatterkohl

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when a month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

685 Georgia	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

MACHE *Macha o Valerianilla* Steschalat

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

690 Large-seeded	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
691 Small-seeded	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
692 Green Cabbaging	05	10	25	75
693 Lettuce-leaved	05	10	25	85

CRESS

CRESSON *Berro o Mastuerzo* Rresse

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 704 and 706 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 704 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. No. 710 and 712 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad it is a good plan to sow with Water-Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

704 Curled, or Pepper Grass	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
706 Plain-leaved	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
708 Broad-leaved Winter, or Upland. Gray seed	05	10	20	40
710 Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress. Very mild and tender	05	10	25	75
712 True Water Cress	10	60	1 75	6 00
		35	1 00	3 50

DANDELION

PISSENLIT *Amargon* Bardebblum

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste, without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: ^ This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter and are often unsightly and tough as well.

716 French Garden	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
718 Improved Thick-leaved	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
719 Arlington. Rosette form, large thick-leaved	10	40	1 25	4 00
	10	50	1 50	5 00

ENDIVE, or CHICORY


CHICOREE *Escarola o Endivia* Endivie

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

725 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
726 White Curled. For early use	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
727 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter	05	15	40	1 25
728 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter	05	15	40	1 25
729 Queen of Winter. New. Very large leaves, slightly lacinated; stands frost better than any other	05	20	60	2 00
730 Savoy-leaved (Pancalier)	05	15	50	1 50

ICE-PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. 735 Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

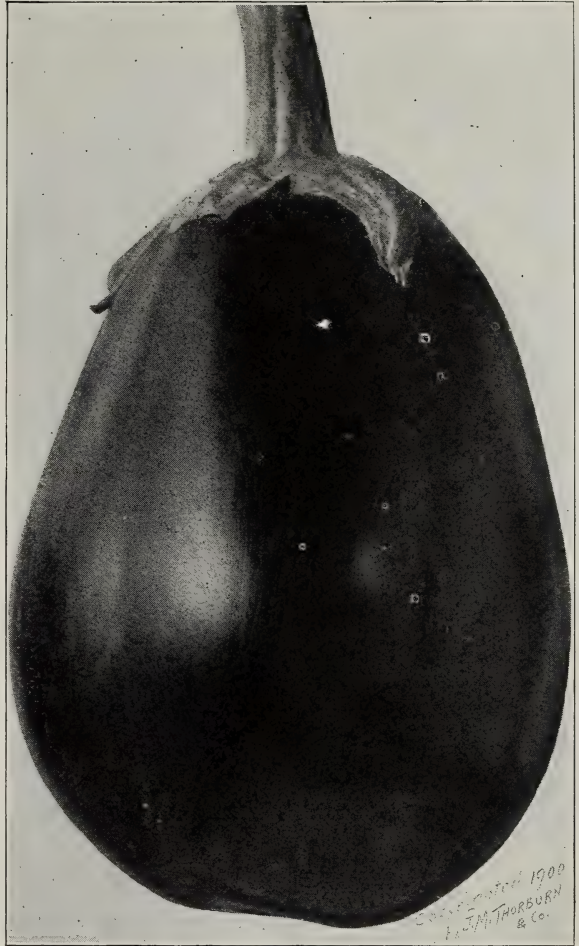
 We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

EGGPLANT

AUBERGINE *Berengena* Eierpflanze

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather has become perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.

- 740 **Improved New York Spineless.** The standard, largest and best; large, oval, deep purple; early and productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.
- 741 **Early Dwarf Purple.** Dwarf, very early; small ovoid fruit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 742 **Long Purple.** Of distinct shape and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 743 **Round French.** Medium size, pear-shaped, pale purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 744 **Black Pekin.** Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 745 **Mammoth Pearl.** Large, handsome; like New York Improved, but white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 746 **Scarlet Chinese.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.
- 747 **Round White.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.
- 748 **Long White.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.
- 749 **Striped.** Purple and white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb., 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 750 **Black Snake.** Cylindrical almost black fruits 12 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.
- 751 **Delicatessen.** Very early, pear-shaped; extra productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.



NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE EGGPLANT

In flavor it resembles celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. 755. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE *Finocchio di Napoli*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled.

KALE, or BORECOLE

CHOU VERT FRISE *Col* Krauskohl

CULTURE.—Nos. 760 to 765 are cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. No. 766 sow in August and September for early greens. Sow 770 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. Sea Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
760 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain; largely grown in the South, being sown in August and September	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
761 " Emerald Isle. See Novelties	10	40	1 25	4 00
762 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above	05	10	25	75
763 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy	05	15	40	1 25
764 " Tall Brown. Very hardy	05	20	50	1 50
765 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing	05	20	60	2 00
766 " Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy	05	10	20	50
770 Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles celery	10	25	75	2 50
772 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce	05	20	60	2 00

KOHLRABI

CHOU-RAVE *Colinabo* Kohlrabi

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable, with a fine and delicate flavor.



KOHLRABI

- 780 **Early White Vienna.** Handsome and delicate; white ball. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.
- 782 **Early White Vienna.** For frames. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 783 **Early Purple Vienna.** Purple ball; a very good sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.
- 785 **Early Purple Vienna.** For frames. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 786 **Large White, or Green.** Forms a large ball; not so fine, but more productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

LEEK

POIREAU *Puerro* Porro

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seeds may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

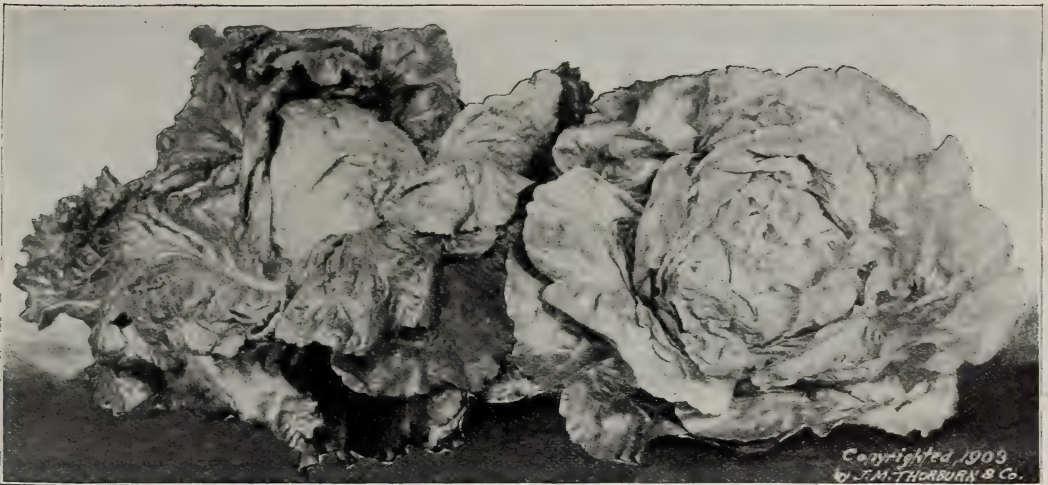
	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
790 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
792 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; fine keeper	05	15	40	1 25
794 Large Carentan, or Musselburgh. Distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	05	20	50	1 50
795 London Summer	05	15	40	1 00

LETTUCE

LAITUE *Lechuga* Salat

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 809, 822, 835, 848 and 849 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
808 American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
809 Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframes or for open ground.	05	20	50	1 50
810 California Cream Butter. Very large, solid heads; inside very white	05	15	35	1 25
812 Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out early	05	20	50	1 50
815 Continuity. The longest standing of all; fine heading sort	05	15	35	1 25
820 Deacon. Large, solid summer cabbage variety	05	15	30	1 00



GIANT CRYSTAL HEAD LETTUCE

THORBURN'S MAXIMUM LETTUCE

LETTUCE, continued

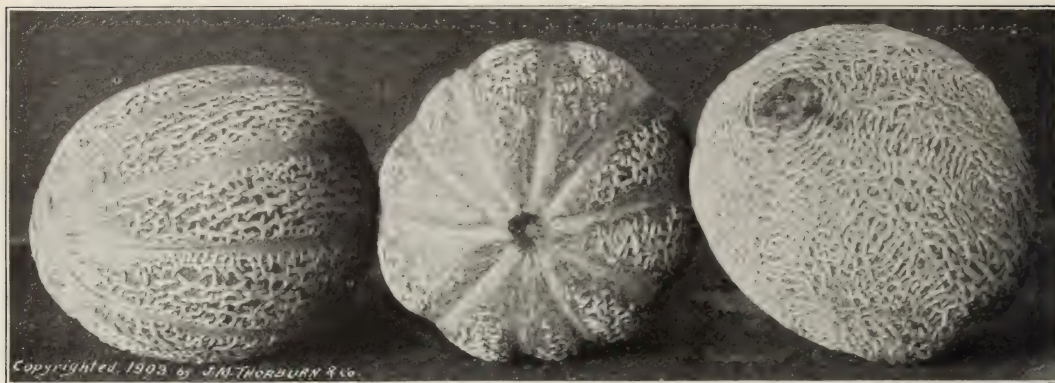
		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
821	Denver Market. Large solid heads; good for forcing or outdoors . . .	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
822	Emperor Forcing Improved. Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frames. . .	05	20	50	1 75
823	Emperor William. Light yellow, solid head, with brownish spots. Very tender; stands heat well . . .	05	15	35	1 25
824	Giant Crystal Head A splendid new cabbage Lettuce, very large, solid; outside leaves bright green, inside crystal white with yellow heart, fine flavor; crisp and tender . . .	05	15	35	1 25
825	Glass House, Thorburn. For forcing under glass . . .	05	20	60	2 00
826	Golden Queen Forcer. Medium size, golden yellow, solid heads; very early . . .	05	20	50	1 50
827	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for early forcing . . .	05	15	30	1 00
828	Gray-seeded Butter. One of the best; large head . . .	05	15	30	1 00
829	Hammersmith Hardy Green . . .	05	15	30	1 00
830	Hanson Improved. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well . . .	05	15	30	1 00
831	Hubbard Market. A large winter cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground . . .	05	15	30	1 00
832	Iceberg. Large, solid heads, very handsome; tender and crisp . . .	05	15	35	1 25
833	Large Boston Market. Very large, solid heads; fine for forcing . . .	05	20	50	1 50
834	Mammoth Black-seeded Butter, Thorburn. A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of New York market-gardeners. . .	05	20	50	1 50
835	Market-Gardener's Private Stock, Thorburn. A selected strain; solid large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up . . .	05	15	35	1 25
837	Maximum, Thorburn. The largest, solidest, crispest and best . . .	05	15	35	1 25
840	Mignonette. Distinct russet-colored; very solid and compact . . .	05	15	35	1 25
841	New York Cabbage. Large, solid heads; inside very white . . .	05	15	35	1 25
842	Oak Leaf. . . .	05	15	35	1 25
844	Reichner. Large, white solid heads; good for forcing or outside . . .	05	15	35	1 25
845	Salamander Improved. Fine, compact heads; resists summer heat admirably . . .	05	15	35	1 25
846	Sensation. A fine, solid head variety for forcing or open ground . . .	05	15	30	1 00
847	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy . . .	05	20	50	1 50
848	Simpson Early Curled. A leading early sort; very tender; white seed . . .	05	15	30	1 00
849	Simpson Black Seed. A superior variety; large, and of light color . . .	05	15	35	1 25
850	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety . . .	05	15	30	1 00
852	Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing . . .	05	15	30	1 00
853	Trocadero. Hardy and early; for spring or summer; green leaves tinged russet . . .	05	20	50	1 75
854	Unrivaled. An improved Big Boston; highly recommended for forcing . . .	05	15	35	1 25
855	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads of good size; fine for summer . . .	05	15	30	1 00
856	Yellow Winter, Thorburn. The finest of all coldframe sorts . . .	05	20	50	1 50
857	Cos, Trianon Self-closing. One of the finest sorts; resists heat well . . .	05	15	35	1 25
858	Cos, Express. A fine, new, very dwarf and compact sort requiring no tying up . . .	05	20	60	2 00

MUSTARD

MOUTARDE Mostaza Senf

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
870	Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce . . .	\$0 05	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
871	White London. Leaves used for salads while young; grows very rapidly . . .	05	05	10	25
873	Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves . . .	05	10	20	60
874	Chinese Broad-leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach . . .	05	10	25	75



TYPES OF ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON

MELON, MUSK

Owing to a most unfavorable season, the crops of many sorts of melon are very short. This accounts for the unusually high prices.

CULTURE—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust, is excellent to sift over young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
880 Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; late	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
881 Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	05	20	50	1 50
882 Bay View Hybrid. Prolific, and of great size, oblong; green flesh; late	05	20	50	1 75
883 Champion Market. Large, slightly elongated, netted; flesh light green; early	05	25	75	2 50
884 Cosmopolitan. Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet	05	15	30	1 00
885 Delmonico Perfected. Heavily netted, orange-pink flesh, small, round	05	20	50	1 50
887 Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; dark green skin, orange flesh; very sweet	05	25	75	2 50
889 Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	05	20	50	1 50
890 Hackensack, Extra-Early. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack	05	20	50	1 50
891 Jenny Lind. Small, green-fleshed; very early; good quality	05	15	35	1 25
893 Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Musk Melons	05	25	75	2 50
894 Melrose. Oval, dark green, densely netted; flesh thick, light green, shading to salmon	05	15	30	1 00
896 Montreal Green. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	05	25	75	2 50
897 Netted Gem, Round. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	05	15	30	1 00
898 Netted Gem, Oblong. Same as above, save in shape	05	15	30	1 00
899 Newport. Extra-early, small, round; green flesh of fine flavor	05	15	30	1 00
901 Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	05	25	75	2 50
902 Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin	05	15	35	1 25
904 Paul Rose. Handsome, oval, new variety; rich orange flesh, very sweet	05	15	30	1 00
905 Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	05	20	50	1 50
907 Red-fleshed Lyons. Orange flesh of the finest quality	05	20	50	1 50
909 Rocky Ford. Improved Netted Gem; very sweet and fine-flavored; oblong	05	15	30	1 00
910 New Giant. Round, light green; flesh deep salmon; very late	05	20	50	1 50
912 Texas Cannon Ball. Round; handsomely netted, green flesh, prolific	05	15	35	1 25
913 White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	15	30	1 00
915 Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled. Suitable for the South only	05	20	50	1 50

IMPORTED VARIETIES OF MUSK MELON

ENGLISH FRAME SORTS

920 Royal Favorite. Very fine, white, thick flesh; a most valuable new sort	Pkt. \$0 25
921 Invincible Scarlet	25
923 Monroe's Little Heath	25
925 Blenheim Orange	25
926 Gilbert's Green Flesh	25
927 Lord Beaconsfield	25
928 Bishop's Favorite	25

FRENCH VARIETIES

These sorts ripen outdoors here, and are well worthy of cultivation.

930 Red-fleshed Lyons. Almost solid, orange flesh of the finest quality	Pkt. \$0 05
931 Green-fleshed Provence	25
932 Orange-fleshed Treveux	25
933 Nevers Warted	25

MELON, WATER

MELON D'EAU *Zandia* *Waffermelon*e

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety. Light soil is best.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
950	Black Diamond. Dark green, tough skin; large size, round	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
955	Blue Gem, or Iceberg. Bright red flesh; very sweet; fine shipper	05	10	25	75
963	Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	05	10	25	75
964	Duke Jones. Large, handsome, dark green; red flesh of fine flavor	05	10	25	75
965	Goodwin's Imperial. Crimson flesh of fine quality; small, nearly round; extra-early	05	10	25	75
966	Ice Cream, White Seed. Very early; red flesh	05	10	20	60
967	Icing, Dark. Solid, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early	05	10	20	60
969	" Light. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	05	10	20	60
970	Jordan Gray Monarch. Largest grown; crimson flesh; late	05	10	25	75
971	Kleckley Sweets. Exceedingly sweet and fine-flavored; dark green skin, thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet and firm	05	15	30	1 00
972	Kolb Gem. Large; good shipper; bright red flesh of fine quality; intermediate	05	10	20	60
975	Phinney. Early, and of fine quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	05	10	20	60
976	Pride of Georgia. Round, large; crisp, bright red flesh; intermediate	05	10	25	75
977	Rattlesnake, Southern. Ob- long, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.,				
978	Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; inter- mediate. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				
980	Sweetheart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				
981	Triumph. Bluish green skin, red flesh, large; good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				
983	Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, ob- long shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.				



WATER MELONS

MARTYNIA (*For Pickles*) *Gemshorn*

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1010	Craniolaria	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1011	Proboscidea	05	25	75	2 50

NASTURTIUM

CAPUCINE *Maraneula* *Nasturtium*

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for capers.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1020	Tall Crimson	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 75
1021	Tall Yellow	05	15	30	75
1022	Tall Mixed	05	10	25	75
1023	Dwarf Mixed	05	10	30	1 00

For the new **CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB**, originated by Mr. Luther Burbank, see page 36.



MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOM SPAWN

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON *Seta* Champignonbrut

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn. The French spawn should be slightly moistened by sprinkling with water for two or three days before planting.

1030	English Spawn	.....	per 100 lbs.,	\$9 .	15	\$1 00
1031	French Spawn	.....			35	3 00

OKRA, or GUMBO

GOMBAUD *Quimbombo* Safran

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1040	Long Green. Dwarf, very productive; long, green pods	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
1041	White Velvet. Tender white pods; smooth and velvety in appearance	05	10	20	50
1042	Dwarf Green Prolific	05	10	20	50
1043	Round White. Smooth pod	05	10	20	50
1044	Perkin's Improved. Fine strain	05	10	20	50

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH

ARROCHE *Armuella*

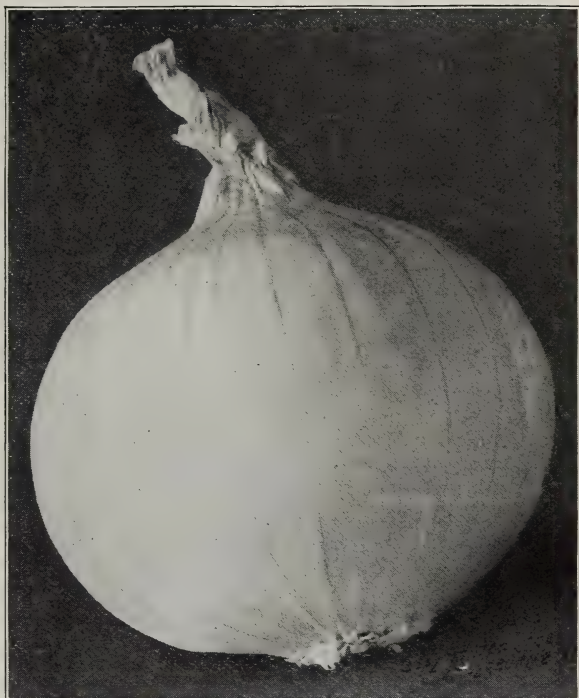
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1055	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1056	White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow	05	15	30	1 00

ONION

OIGNON *Cebolla* Zwiebel

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake, and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March, and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground.



- 1060 **White Early Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; earliest. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 1062 **White Pearl, Italian Grown.** Extra-early; round; white; fine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.
- 1063 **White Victoria.** Italian, white, globular; very large, mild. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.
- 1064 **White Large Portugal.** The standard large flat sort of the New York markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 1065 **White Large Globe (Southport strain).** Very large and handsome. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.
- 1066 **White Tripoli.** Large white Italian variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.
- 1067 **White Mammoth Garganus, or Silver King.** Large silvery white Italian. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 1068 **White Maggiajola.** A favorite Italian variety, early; mild flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.
- 1069 **White Bermuda (Teneriffe grown).** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1070 **White Vaugirard Winter.** Sow in September for fine onions early in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 1071 **White Dutch Round Hard.** One of the best white pickling sorts . . . \$0 05
- 1072 " **Thorburn Excelsior Pickling.** One of the best whites for pickling . . . 05
- 1073 " **Bunching, or Italian Silver Skin** . . . 05
- 1078 **Yellow Danvers.** A standard sort; early and a good keeper . . . 05
- 1080 " **Globe Danvers.** Of more globular shape; keeps well . . . 05
- 1081 " **Golden Pheasant.** Very handsome, on style of the Danvers . . .
- 1082 " **Strasburg, or Dutch.** Fine keeper; flat; yellow skin, white flesh . . . 05
- 1083 " **Large Globe (Southport strain).** The finest large yellow . . . 05
- 1084 " **Michigan Globe.** True globe-shaped; excellent keeping qualities . . . 05
- 1085 " **Globe Spanish, or Prizetaker.** Immense size; globe-shaped . . . 05
- 1086 " **Cracker.** Flat, extra-early; fine keeper . . . 05
- 1087 " **Giant Rocca.** Productive and mild; of large size; Italian . . . 05
- 1088 " **Australian Brown.** Medium size, hard, solid; very early . . . 05
- 1090 **Red Large Wethersfield.** Half-early, and a good keeper; large size . . . 05
- 1091 " **Large Globe (Southport strain).** The finest large red sort . . . 05
- 1092 " **Early Red Flat.** Medium size, very early, mild flavor . . . 05
- 1093 " **Early Red Globe.** Like above, but earlier and not so large . . . 05
- 1094 " **Giant Rocca.** Productive and mild; large size; Italian . . . 05
- 1099 " **Mammoth Garganus.** Very large Italian sort . . . 05
- 1101 " **Bermuda (Teneriffe-grown)** . . . 05
- 1103 " **Bassano.** Dark blood-red Italian sort . . . 05
- 1104 " **Madeira Round.** Light red . . . 05
- 1110 **Welsh.** The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall . . . 05
- 1113 **Imported Shallot Seed** . . . 10
- 1117 **Chives Seed** . . . 10

LARGE WHITE GLOBE ONION

Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
05	20	60	1 75
05	20	50	1 50
05	15	30	1 00
05	15	40	1 00
05	15	40	1 00
05	15	50	1 25
05	15	45	1 00
05	15	45	1 25
05	15	30	1 00
05	15	40	1 25
05	15	30	1 00
05	15	40	1 25
05	15	30	1 00
05	15	35	1 10
05	15	50	1 50
05	15	40	1 00
05	15	40	1 25
05	15	40	1 25
05	15	50	1 50
05	15	50	1 00
05	20	60	2 00
10	50		
10	60		

ONION SETS, ETC.

Plant in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00	Red Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	3 50	White Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 00

PEAS

Pois *Chicharos o Guisantes* Erbsen

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not overrich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as the 20th of August. Medium and late Peas must be planted early; Extra-Earlies may be planted again in August. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Pea, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like bush beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods and into the nearest peas. If the new aphide attacks the peas, spray the vines every day with clear water of the same temperature as the atmosphere.

☞ Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all peas.

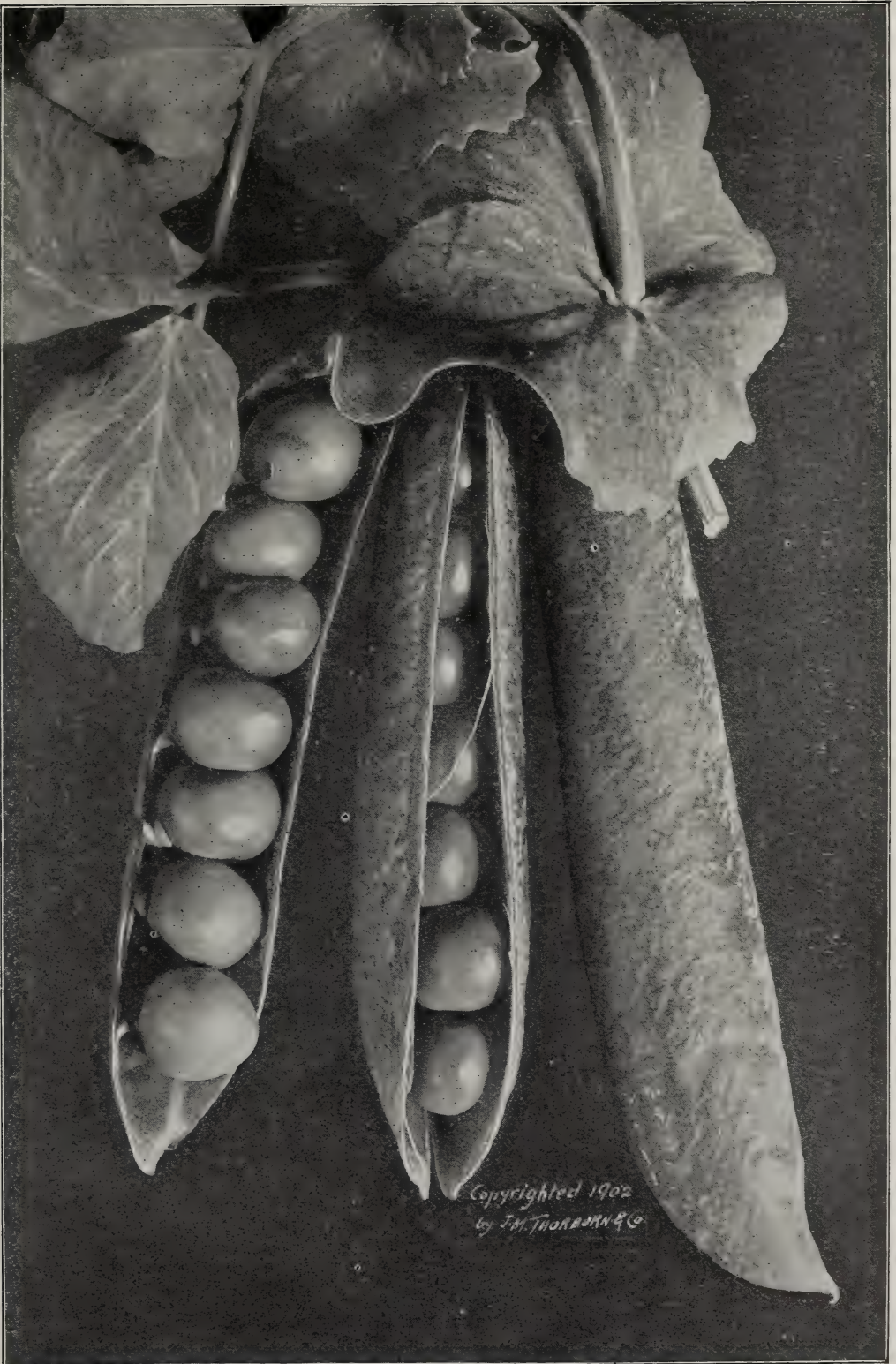
☞ We supply packets of peas at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

EXTRA-EARLY PEAS

		Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1130	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 50
1132	First-of-all. First-class selected strain of extra-earlies	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1136	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-garden sort.	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1137	Philadelphia Extra-Early. Resembles the First of All	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1138	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1139	*Thomas Laxton. A cross between Gradus and one of the extra-early sorts. It ripens within a day or two of the earliest round varieties, and is very productive. The pods are large and contain 7 or 8 large size, wrinkled peas of the finest flavor.	3	60	2 00	3 50	13 00
1140	*Gradus. This and the Thomas Laxton are the finest extra-early Peas yet introduced; Gradus is in condition to pick about four days after our Extra-Early Market. The pods are very large and well filled with large wrinkled deep green peas of finest quality.	3	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
1141	*Exonian. One of the finest extra-early wrinkled sorts	2½	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
1142	*American Wonder. Early and productive; fine quality	1	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1143	*Excelsior. An extra-early dwarf wrinkled Pea, fully as early as the American Wonder, with much broader pods filled with large peas of the finest flavor, and produced in greater abundance	1	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1144	*William Hurst. Dwarf, wrinkled, on style of American Wonder	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1145	*Nott's Excelsior. Splendid early wrinkled sort; very prolific	1	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1146	*Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1147	*Premium Gem. Early; straight pods, well filled	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1148	*McLean Little Gem. Early; straight pods	1½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1149	*Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; peas of fine flavor	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1150	*Gregory's Surprise. A fine wrinkled variety, and only four days later than our Extra-Early Market	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1151	*Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods, and peas of the finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

1162	*McLean Advancer. A fine standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1163	*Dr. McLean. Fine wrinkled, vigorous-growing, productive sort	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1164	*Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1165	*Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166	*Everbearing. Long pods, large pea; sow thinly	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1167	*Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green pea; sow thinly	2	30	85	1 50	5 50
1168	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	85	1 50	5 00
1169	*Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly.	5	25	75	1 25	4 00
1170	*Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	30	1 00	1 75	6 25
1171	*Magnum Bonum. A very fine main-crop wrinkled Pea, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with long, broad pods and extra-large peas of the finest quality. It is a very strong grower, and extremely productive	4	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1172	*Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1173	*Daisy. Dwarf wrinkled, with large pods and peas	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1174	*Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods.	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1175	*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50



GRADUS PEA

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1181 *Juno. One of the very finest dwarf wrinkled sorts. Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive	1½	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
1183 *Stratagem. Very large pods; peas of first quality	1½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1184 *Queen. Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1185 Telegraph (L. I. Mammoth). Very large pods and peas; excellent . . . . .	.4	30	85	1 50	5 50
1186 *Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of best quality . . . . .	.4	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1187 White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder . . . . .	.4	20	60	1 00	3 00
1188 Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific; for market . . . . .	.3	20	60	1 00	3 00

SUGAR PEAS (EDIBLE PODS)

Sugar peas have edible pods which are eaten when young.

1190 Tall White Scimitar. Very large; fine quality	5	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1191 Large Melting Sugar. One of the best edible pod sorts	4	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1193 Mammoth Gray-Seeded Sugar. Immense pods	5	35	1 25	2 25	8 00

PARSLEY and PARSNIP. See page 33.

PEPPER

PIMENT *Pimiento* Pfeffer


CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

- 1200 Bell, Large. Large bright red; largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavor that it may be eaten as a vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 1202 Calabrese, Red-pointed. About 6 inches long; thick and fleshy, ending in a point; dark purple color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1203 Cayenne, Long Red. Bright red, slender pods, 3 inches long; pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.25.
- 1204 Celestial. At first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured a deep scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1206 Elephant's Trunk. Long scarlet fruits, shape of an elephant's trunk. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
- 1207 Golden Dawn, Sweet. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor; small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1208 Golden Queen, Mammoth. Very large fruits; rich, golden yellow color; early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1209 Long Black Mexican. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 1210 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
- 1211 Oxheart. Heart-shaped, medium size; fine for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1212 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
- 1213 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent
- 1214 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits
- 1215 Red Harold. Size, shape and color of Ruby King, but the fruits grow upright above the foliage, thus ripening better. Mild; fine for stuffing.
- 1216 Ruby King. Bright red, 4 to 6 inches long; mild; best for stuffing
- 1217 Squash, Large. Productive; for pickles
- 1220 Sweet Mountain. Large size; regular, handsome shape, mild flavor.
- 1221 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad
- 1223 Yellow Cherry. Small cherry-shaped; for pickles



PEPPER

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1213 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1214 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	05	25	75	2 50
1215 Red Harold. Size, shape and color of Ruby King, but the fruits grow upright above the foliage, thus ripening better. Mild; fine for stuffing.	05	25	75	2 50
1216 Ruby King. Bright red, 4 to 6 inches long; mild; best for stuffing	05	20	60	2 00
1217 Squash, Large. Productive; for pickles	05	25	75	2 50
1220 Sweet Mountain. Large size; regular, handsome shape, mild flavor.	05	20	60	2 00
1221 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	05	20	60	2 00
1223 Yellow Cherry. Small cherry-shaped; for pickles	05	25	75	2 50

 We supply packets of peas at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

PARSLEY

PERSIL *Perijil* *Peterfilie*

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1241 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as carrots and parsnips.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1235	Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1236	Moss Curled. Very pretty	05	10	20	60
1237	Fern-leaved. Fine curled	05	10	25	75
1239	Plain. The ordinary form	05	10	20	40
1240	Beauty of the Parterre. For edging, and equally good as a condiment	05	15	35	1 00
1241	Hamburg, or Rooted. Edible roots	05	10	20	60
1243	Turnip-rooted, Glory of Erfurt. Extra large roots, curled leaves; new	05	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP

PANAIS *Chirijia* *Pastinake*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

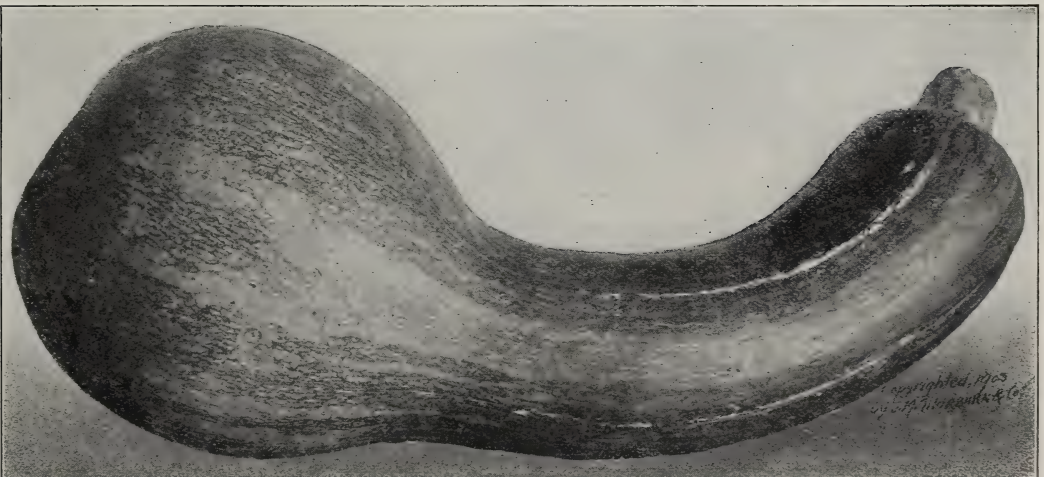
		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1250	Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
1252	Long White. A standard variety	05	10	20	40
1253	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort	05	10	20	50
1254	Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	05	10	20	50
1255	Early Round	05	10	20	50

PUMPKIN

POTIRON *Calabaza* *Große Kürbis*

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1270	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1272	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow	05	10	25	75
1275	Winter Luxury. A fine keeper, and one of the best for pies	05	10	25	75
1276	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	05	10	25	75
1277	Golden Oblong. Orange skin, light yellow flesh; fine quality, good keeper	05	15	30	1 00
1278	Cushaw. A fine crookneck variety of excellent quality	05	10	25	75
1279	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	05	15	30	1 00
1280	Calhoun. Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1281	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality	05	10	30	1 00
1282	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; very productive	05	15	50	1 50
1283	Mammoth King. Grows to an enormous size	05	15	50	1 50
1284	Mammoth Globe. Very large, globe-shaped	05	20	60	2 00
1285	Mammoth Tours. A very large French variety	05	10	25	75
1287	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive	05	15	30	75



PUMPKIN



THE THORBURN POTATO

SEED POTATOES

Grown expressly for seed

POMME DE TERRE Patatas Kartoffeln

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles. Three to 4 barrels to the acre.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1302	The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is the <i>earliest of all</i> , and the <i>best in quality</i> ; is also very productive and of good size and form	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$2 50	\$4 50
1304	Thorburn's Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh. Very productive and of the finest quality; a first-class early variety	40	70	2 25	4 00
1307	Bliss' Triumph. Extra-early; fine bright red skin, white flesh	40	70	2 25	4 00
1308	Early Norther. Extra-early, very prolific; shape of Early Rose; fine quality.	40	70	2 25	4 00
1309	Bovee. Extra-early, very productive; of fine quality; flesh white and very dry	50	85	2 50	4 50
1310	Early Rose. Popular market sort; very early, fine quality; very productive.	40	70	2 25	4 00
1311	Early Fortune. Extra-early, oblong; very productive; fine quality	40	70	2 25	4 00
1312	Queen. Early, productive, and of fine quality	40	70	2 25	4 00
1313	Early Ohio. A first-class and very popular extra-early sort	50	85	2 50	4 50

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES OF POTATOES

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1315	Carman No. 1. This most valuable Potato was introduced by us in 1894, and it is a recognized high-class standard sort the world over. The finest second-early Potato ever offered	\$0 40	\$0 70	\$2 25	\$4 00
1317	Carman No. 3. One of the best late Potatoes; the greatest yielder ever introduced; very large tubers; of handsome form, few and shallow eyes	40	70	2 25	4 00
1318	Uncle Sam. Handsome shape, good size, fine quality	40	70	2 25	4 00
1319	Sir Walter Raleigh. Very productive and uniform, all the tubers being of marketable size; white flesh of best quality	40	70	2 25	4 00
1320	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; immense yielder; fine table quality	40	70	2 25	4 00
1321	Green Mountain. Oval shape, white skin and flesh; excellent; heavy yielder.	40	70	2 25	4 00

RAMPION

RAIPONCE *Reponche* Rapunzel-Kübe

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1327	Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50

RADISH

RADIS ET RAVE *Rabanos y Rabanitos* Radies und Rettig

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. They should be sown in light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be produced in heavy soils. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast and small turnip-shaped sorts.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1330	* Turnip, Early Scarlet. Very early	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1331	" " * Scarlet Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; very early	05	10	20	60
1333	" " * Deep Scarlet. Very early	05	10	20	50
1334	" " * Deep Scarlet Forcing. Crisp; matures in 20 days	05	10	25	75
1336	" " * Scarlet White-tipped. Very early; for frames or outdoors.	05	10	20	50
1337	" " * Scarlet White-tipped Forcing.	05	10	20	60
1338	" " * Scarlet Gem, White-tipped Forcing.	05	10	20	60
1340	" " Triumph. Very prettily striped or mottled scarlet and white; fine forcer; very attractive appearance	05	15	40	1 25
1341	" " * Scarlet Globe-shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground.	05	10	20	60
1342	" " Crimson Giant. Double the size of the above, yet never pithy. Equally suitable for forcing or outdoors; flesh very tender and crisp	05	15	40	1 25
1343	" " * Non Plus Ultra. Extra-early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	05	10	20	60
1344	" " Deep Blood-red. Extra-early forcing sort	05	10	25	75
1345	" " White, or Box. For forcing; flesh pure white and sweet.	05	10	20	60
1346	" Large White Summer. Of large size; roundish	05	10	20	60
1347	" * Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	05	10	20	60
1350	Round Scarlet China. Fine for winter or summer; grows in 6 or 8 weeks.	05	10	25	75
1352	* Olive-shaped French Breakfast. Pink and white; early	05	10	20	60
1353	" Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality	05	10	20	60
1354	" White. Mild and fine for summer	05	10	20	60
1355	" White Forcing. A forcing strain of the above	05	10	20	60
1356	" Deep Scarlet. Crisp; very early	05	10	20	60
1357	" Deep Scarlet Forcing. A forcing strain of the above	05	10	20	60
1359	" Red Rocket, Deep Scarlet Forcing. Very early	05	10	20	60
1360	Half-long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	05	10	20	60
1361	" Delicacy. Half-long, smooth, snow-white; fine forcer	05	10	20	60
1362	" Munich. White skin, mottled with brown	05	10	25	75
1365	* Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long, crisp; for frames or outdoors	05	10	20	50
1366	" Brightest Scarlet White-tipped	05	10	20	60
1367	" * Scarlet Chartier White-tipped	05	10	20	50
1368	" * Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	05	10	20	50
1369	" White Naples. Slender; for summer use	05	10	20	60
1370	" White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	05	10	20	50
1371	" Icicle. Pure white, of fine flavor; suitable for forcing	05	10	20	60
1372	" Long White Russian Frame. New	05	10	25	75



1. White-tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish. 2. French Breakfast Radish. 3. Scarlet Turnip Radish.

RADISHES, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1375	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1377	" *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	05	10	20	60
1380	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	20	50
1382	" *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	10	20	50
1383	" *Thorburn Improved Half-long Black Spanish. Very fine strain	05	10	20	60
1384	" Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	20	50
1386	" Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	20	60
1387	" California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	05	10	20	60
1388	" Celestial. The best winter sort; very large, white; solid, crisp.	05	10	25	75
1389	Sakurajima Mammoth. By far the largest sort grown, being 3 feet in circumference and weighing 20 to 30 lbs. It is very solid; sweet.	05	15	50	1 50
1390	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled	10	50		

ROQUETTE

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

RHUBARB

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six or eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the row. The following spring transplant again to permanent location, setting 4 or 5 feet apart each way. In good soil Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seed where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1420	Linnæus. The earliest	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1422	Victoria	05	20	50	1 50
1425	ROOTS, strong each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50				

THE NEW CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB

This wonderful new vegetable, introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank, produces marketable stalks **six months earlier than any other Rhubarb**. The stalks are of medium size, well-grown ones averaging twelve to eighteen inches in length and about ¾ inch in diameter. They are of a pale greenish crimson color, turning when cooked to a light, clear crimson, and are of the very best quality. It starts to grow vigorously by October, and continues to produce stalks continually until after the common varieties make their first appearance some six months later. For forcing under glass in the cold northern states, for a constant supply for home use and for growing in California and the southern states for shipping North and East, it promises to become more profitable than anything else which the soil produces. It should be planted about 3 by 6 feet apart. It withstands ordinary frosts which would destroy any other kind, and will produce a heavier crop than any of the common Rhubarbs. It comes true from seed; the individual plants vary slightly in size and foliage, but never from its fixed habit of winter growth. Per packet of 25 seeds, 10 cts.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

SALSIFIS *Ostion Vegetal* Haferrwurzel

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces ½ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1430	Long White French	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 90
1435	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	05	15	40	1 25

SCOLYMUS

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the carrot, except that it should be grown in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like salsify. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.50.

SCORZONERA

SCORZONERE *Escorzonera* Scorzionwurzel

CULTURE—Cultivate the same as salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to salsify. It is also called Black Salsify. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

SORREL

OSEILLE *Acedera* Sauerampfer

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. It is also used for soups. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1455	Garden, Large French	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 00
1456	“ Mammoth Lyons. Extra large improved strain	05	20	50	1 50

SPINACH

EPINARD *Espinaca* Spinat

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use sow in August and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1460	Round Viroflay (Thick-leaved). Has very large, thick, dark green leaves; the favorite market-gardeners' sort for fall or spring sowing	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1462	Round-leaved Flanders. A standard sort	05	10	15	35
1454	Lettuce-leaved. Popular French sort	05	10	15	35
1466	Curled-leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large curled and wrinkled leaves; tender, and of the finest flavor	05	10	15	35
1467	Long-standing (Round Thick-leaved). Dark green; leaves large and thick; very long-standing. Best for spring growing	05	10	15	35
1468	Victoria. Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-standing." A fine variety for spring sowing	05	10	15	35
1469	Prickly, or Winter. Vigorous and hardy; recommended for fall sowing	05	10	15	35
1470	New Zealand Summer. This plant is not a spinach, but it is used as such; it grows 1½ feet high and is very prolific; grows well during hot summer weather when the ordinary Spinach cannot be had, and is most valuable for hot climates. The seed should be soaked in hot water before sowing	05	10	30	90

SKIRRET

CHERVIS *Zuckerwurzel*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills ½ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

		Per pkt.	Oz.
1480	Skirret	\$0 10	\$0 40



SQUASHES

SQUASH

COURGE *Calabaza* *Speiße Kürbiß*

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.

BUSH VARIETIES

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 05	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 75
1500	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer ; not as early as the White Bush	05	10	30	90
1502	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety ; golden yellow flesh ; fine quality	05	10	25	75
1504	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	05	10	25	75
1505	Extra-Early Jersey White Scalloped Bush	05	10	25	75
1506	Long Island White Bush. An improved strain of Early White Scallop Bush ; very prolific.	05	10	30	90
1507	Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. Very large	05	10	25	75
1508	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit ; distinct ; best for summer	05	10	25	75
1509	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	05	15	40	1 25
1510	Giant Summer Straightneck. Most of them are <i>straight-necked</i>	05	10	20	60
1512	Cocozell Bush. A fine variety ; oblong shape ; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or pale green	05	10	25	75

RUNNING VARIETIES

1530	Bay State. Hard, blue shell ; for fall or winter	05	10	30	90
1532	Boston Marrow. Oval ; bright orange ; flesh yellow and fine	05	10	25	80
1534	Brazilian Sugar. Yellow, warted, oblong ; fine for summer or autumn	05	10	25	75
1536	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort ; green skin	05	10	25	75
1537	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	05	15	40	1 25
1538	Delicious. Green skin, orange flesh ; very fine-grained, sweet and dry ; excellent for pies	10	30	85	3 00
1539	Delicata. Orange-yellow, striped green ; small size, but very prolific ; it is extra-early, very solid, and a good keeper ; flesh dry and of fine quality	05	10	25	75
1541	Faxon. Medium size, early, productive ; orange flesh of fine quality	05	10	30	90
1543	Fordhook. One of the best winter sorts ; fine quality	05	15	40	1 25

 We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

SQUASH, RUNNING VARIETIES, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1544	Golden Bronze. Skin dark green; flesh golden yellow, fine-grained and very sweet	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1545	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use	05	15	40	1 25
1546	“ Golden. The same as the above, but with skin of a bright red.	05	15	40	1 25
1548	Mammoth Whale. New French variety of enormous size; flesh solid, bright orange, of fine quality	05	15	50	1 50
1549	Marblehead. Gray skin; very productive, fine keeper; dry, sweet	05	10	30	90
1550	Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter	05	15	30	1 00
1551	Pineapple. Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh; fine late sort	05	10	20	60
1552	Turban. Orange-yellow flesh; good flavor	05	15	40	1 25
1553	Warren. A good fall and winter sort of superior quality	05	15	40	1 25

VEGETABLE MARROW

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1560	English. The true English strain; cream color, merging into deep yellow; white flesh; about 9 inches long	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1562	Italian (Cocozelle di Napoli). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young	05	10	25	75

TOMATO

TOMATO *Tomates* Liebesäpfel

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1600	Acme. Medium size, smooth and good; purplish pink color	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 25
1603	Aristocrat. On style of Dwarf Champion, but bright scarlet in color	05	30	85	3 00
1605	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red, and of good size.	05	25	75	2 50
1606	Beauty. Large, smooth, dark pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form	05	25	75	2 50
1608	Best of All (Sutton's). Highly recommended for growing under glass	10	35	1 00	3 50
1609	Combination. Large, smooth, solid, deep scarlet; for forcing or open ground	05	30	85	3 00
1610	Chalk's Early Jewel. Very fine new sort; large, solid, smooth, bright red; similar to the Stone, but early	05	30	85	3 00
1615	Democrat, Thorburn's. The finest large Tomato; bright rose	10	35	1 00	3 50
1620	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; fruit like the Acme	05	30	85	3 00
1623	Earliana. Extra-early, bright red, smooth	10	50	1 50	5 00
1625	Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper	05	25	60	2 25
1628	Fordhook Fancy. Bushy habit; fruit medium size, smooth and regular	05	25	75	2 50
1630	Fordhook First. Extra-early, fine, smooth, solid; medium size	05	30	85	3 00
1632	Frogmore, Selected. Medium size, bright deep red, smooth, very solid and fine-flavored. An excellent sort for forcing under glass	10	50	1 50	5 00
1634	Freedom. Early, regular and uniform; bright scarlet	05	30	85	3 00
1635	Golden Queen. About size and form of Beauty; smooth golden yellow	05	25	75	2 50
1636	Honor Bright. Rich, bright red; long keeper and fine shipping sort	05	30	85	3 00
1638	Imperial. Early, large, smooth, solid; fine quality; color of Beauty	05	25	75	2 50
1639	Lemon Blush, Thorburn's. Skin and flesh lemon, with a faint rose blush.	05	25	75	2 50
1640	Long Keeper, Thorburn's. Bright red, early, very productive; fine keeper.	05	25	75	2 75
1641	Lorillard. Bright glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	10	40	1 25	4 00
1642	Matchless. Extra-large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid.	05	25	75	2 50
1643	New Jersey. Large, solid, smooth scarlet; one of the very best	05	25	75	2 50
1644	Novelty, Thorburn's. Large, solid, deep scarlet; globular shape. For growing under glass or outdoors	05	30	85	3 00
1646	Paragon. Bright red, round; very productive	05	25	60	2 25
1647	Perfection. Early, regular and productive; reddish scarlet	05	25	60	2 25
1648	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	10	35	1 00	3 50
1649	Quarter Century. Solid, bright scarlet, early, good size; dwarf habit	10	50	1 50	5 00



THORBURN'S 1903 TOMATO

TOMATOES, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1650	Red Cherry. Small fruits, used for pickles; very handsome	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1652	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	05	30	85	3 00
1653	Red Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	10	40	1 25	4 00
1654	Red Pear. Fruit handsome and solid; fine for preserves	05	25	60	2 25
1656	Red Plum. Bright red, round, regular; for pickles	05	30	85	3 00
1659	Rosalind, Thorburn's. Beautiful rose color; large, uniform, round	10	35	1 00	3 50
1662	Royal Red. Intense bright red color; good main crop variety	05	25	75	2 50
1664	Ruby Early. Very early; large size; bright scarlet color	10	35	1 00	3 50
1666	Station Upright Tree. Best tree sort, very compact in growth	10	40	1 25	4 00
1667	Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet	05	25	60	2 25
1668	“ New Dwarf. See Novelties	10	60	1 75	6 00
1669	Strawberry. (Winter Cherry, or Husk Tomato.) Makes fine sauce	05	25	75	2 50
1670	Success. Large, bright scarlet, smooth and solid; very productive	05	30	85	3 00
1672	Table Queen. Large, smooth, round, solid	05	30	85	3 00
1674	Terra Cotta, Thorburn's. Distinct in color and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	05	25	75	2 50
1678	Thorburn's Earliest. The earliest of all	10	35	1 00	3 50
1679	Thorburn's 1903. Bright orange-red, large, smooth, solid	10	40	1 25	4 00
1680	Trophy. Very solid; standard late; fine canner; dark scarlet	05	25	75	2 50
1681	Waldorf. Perfect shape, large, smooth, solid, rose	10	35	1 00	3 50
1682	Yellow Cherry. For pickles and preserves	05	25	75	2 50
1684	Yellow Pear. Handsome, yellow, pear-shaped fruits	05	30	85	3 00
1685	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	05	25	75	2 50

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET

This is a beet producing leaves only, of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

SPROUTS

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES

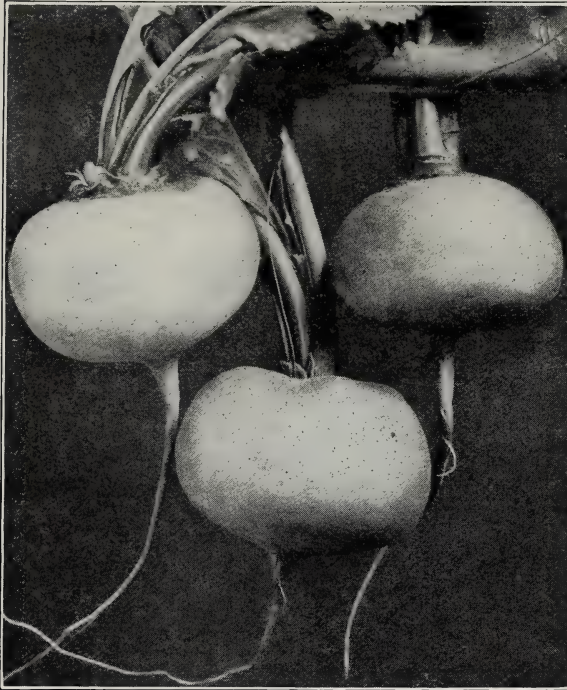
CULTURE.—Sow No. 1485 very early in the spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 23, under the head of Kale.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1690	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape				\$0 15
1692	Winter, or Siberian Kale, Thorburn Improved	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	50

TURNIP

NAVET *Nabo* Rübe

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1766 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.



TURNIPS

- 1700 **Early Milan Purple-Crown.** Earliest of all, white with purple top. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 1701 **Early Milan Pure White.** Very handsome, pure white, and as early as the above; flesh very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.
- 1705 **Purple-Top Munich.** One of the earliest. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 1706 **Scarlet Kashmir.** Small, flat, extra-early, pure white flesh of finest quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 1707 **White Model.** Globular, snow-white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- 1708 **White Egg.** Oval, handsome and sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 1709 **Early Snowball.** Small, and of rapid growth; pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 1715 **Early Dutch.** Rather flat; good white early sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 1722 **Red-Top, Strap-Leaf.** The popular fall flat sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 1724 **Red-Top Globe-shaped.** A standard sort in the New York market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid	05	10	20	45
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	05	10	20	50
1733	White French, or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	05	10	20	50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	05	10	20	45
1739	Cow Horn. Long, white, in shape resembling a cow's horn	05	10	20	50
1747	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	50
1748	Thorburn Yellow Stone. Fine, hard winter sort	05	10	20	50
1749	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	50
1750	Yellow Finland. Early and of fine flavor, small, flat, distinct	05	10	20	65
1752	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper	05	10	20	45
1753	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	05	10	20	60
1756	Yellow Tankard. Long shape, good keeper	05	10	20	60
1757	White Tankard. Long-shaped; a good keeper	05	10	20	50
1763	Seven Top. The tops are used for greens	05	10	20	40
1765	Half Long White. For frames or outdoor, but must be eaten when quarter size; very fine; tender	05	10	25	75
1766	Rutabaga, Thorburn Family. A fine strain for family use; finest quality.	05	15	30	1 00
1767	“ Thorburn Purple-Top Improved	05	10	20	50
1768	“ Champion Purple-Top. Very large	05	10	20	40
1769	“ Laing's. One of the earliest	05	10	20	50
1774	“ White-fleshed. Large and productive	05	10	20	45

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Dear Sirs: It is not my habit to write more to seedsmen than merely to order what I want, but I must say that we are very well pleased with your seeds, so far as we have tried them. The Thorburn Family Rutabaga seems to be the best that I have ever tried, and last year we got the largest and best Cabbage from seed bought of you that we ever had. Your catalogue we like, too, because it gives such good cultural directions and your descriptions are short and to the point.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

North Lima, Ohio.

J. C. BOWMAN.



SWEET BASIL

SAGE

SWEET MARJORAM

SUMMER SAVORY

THYME

Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 75	
Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	05	15	\$1 25
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	05	10	75
Arnica. Tincture of arnica is made from it	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	80	
Balm. For culinary purposes	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	05	30	
Basil. Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocymum minimum</i>	05	20	1 50
“ Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i>	05	20	1 25
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	60	
Bene. The leaves used for dysentery	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	05	10	80
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	10	60	
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	05	10	1 00
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread	<i>Carum Carui</i>	05	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	50	5 00
Chamomile	<i>Matricaria Chamomilla</i>	10	75	
Coriander. Seeds aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	05	10	60
Cumin	<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i>	05	10	65
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	10	50
“ New Mammoth. Much larger than above	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	15	1 25
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	60	
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	05	10	65
“ Florence. In flavor resembling celery	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	05	15	1 25
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	05	20	1 25
Fumitory. A medicinal herb	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	75	
Gromwell. A medicinal herb	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	05	25	
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities; poisonous	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	10	80	
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities; poisonous	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	05	20	2 00
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	05	25	2 50
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	05	25	2 50
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	05	15	1 00
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	05	15	1 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	05	25	2 50
Marigold, Pot. The flowers dried or fresh are used in soups.	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used in seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	10	40	4 00
“ Sweet. Used in seasoning	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	05	20	1 25
Mint, Curled Mint	<i>Mentha crispata</i>	25		
“ Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25		
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	05	40	4 00
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegoides</i>	10	75	
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	05	30	3 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	05	20	2 00
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	05	10	80
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	05	15	1 00
“ Red. Used as a culinary herb; also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	15	1 00
“ Purple. Used as a culinary herb; also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	15	1 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	05	15	75
“ Winter. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja montana</i>	05	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	05	30	3 00
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in fall and spring	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>			
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	30	2 75
“ French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	25	2 50
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	05	25	2 50

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

A Woman's Hardy Garden. By Helena Rutherford Ely	PRICE \$1 75	Fertilizers. By Prof. E. B. Voorhees. Very practical, plain, clear, untechnical. 8vo, cloth, 335 pages	PRICE \$1 00
Alfalfa. Its growth, uses and feeding value. By F. D. Coburn	50	Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. By C. L. Allen. Illustrated. Cloth	50
Asparagus. Its culture for home use and for market. By Dr. F. M. Hexamer. Illustrated. 150 pages, cloth	50	Botany: the Story of Plant Life. By Julia McNair Wright	50
The Cyclopædia of American Horticulture. By L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, assisted by Wilhelm Miller and many expert cultivators and botanists. 4 vols. Over 2,000 original engravings	20 00	Broom-Corn and Brooms	50
Garden-Making. All the information wanted by every one who buys a single packet of seed or grows one plant. Fully illustrated.	1 00	Flowers: How to Grow Them. By Eben E. Rexford	50
The Amateur's Practical Garden-Book. Directions for growing the commonest plants of house and garden. Illustrated. 12mo, flexible cloth	1 00	Forest Planting. By H. N. Jarchow, LL.D.	1 50
Nature's Garden. By Neltje Blanchan, author of "Bird Neighbors"	3 00	Fruit Garden. By P. Barry. New edition	1 50
The Horticulturist's Rule-Book. For the garden and glasshouse. Cloth, 312 pages.	75	Grape Culturist. By A. S. Fuller. New edition	1 50
The Nursery-Book. Complete details as to budding, grafting, seed-sowing, etc.	1 00	Hardy Perennials and Old-Fashioned Flowers. By J. Wood. Illustrated	1 50
The Book of Corn. By Herbert Myrick. Cloth, 500 pages	1 50	How Crops Grow. By Professor S. W. Johnson	1 50
Fumigation Methods. A practical treatise upon new, cheap, simple and effective means of exterminating insect pests and various other vermin in field, orchard, nursery, greenhouse, mill, granary, elevator, car, ship and other enclosures. By Willis G. Johnson	1 00	How to Know the Ferns. By Frances Theodora Parsons. Illustrated	1 50
Forage Crops Other than Grasses. How to cultivate and use. By Thos. Shaw	1 00	How to Know the Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. Illustrated	2 00
Soiling Crops and the Silo. By Thomas Shaw. How to cultivate and harvest crops. How to build and fill a silo	1 50	How to Make Baskets	1 00
Hedges, Wind-breaks, Shelters and Live Fences. The planting, growth and management of hedge plants. By E. P. Powell	50	How to Plan the Home Garden. By Samuel Parsons, Jr., late Superintendent of Parks, New York City	1 00
Plant-Breeding. Treats of crossing, hybridizing, pollination, etc.	1 00	Insects and Insecticides. By Prof. C. M. Weed.	1 50
The Forcing-Book. How to grow vegetables under glass. Cloth	1 00	Landscape Gardening. By Samuel Parsons, Jr., late Superintendent of Parks, New York City	3 50
The Pruning-Book. A manual of pruning and training. Cloth, 540 pages	1 50	Lessons and Manual in Botany. By Prof. Asa Gray. 800 pages. Illustrated	2 50
The Spraying of Plants. By E. C. Lodeman. A manual for the application of fungicides and insecticides. Cloth	1 00	Mushrooms: How to Grow Them. By William Falconer	1 00
The Fertility of the Land. The maintaining of the productiveness of the soil. By Prof. I. P. Roberts, Cornell University	1 25	Ornamental Gardening for Americans. Long.	1 50
The Principles of Fruit-Growing. By L. H. Bailey. Necessary to every American fruit-grower. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, 508 pages	1 25	Our Native Trees. By Harriet L. Keeler. Profusely illustrated	2 00
The Survival of the Unlike. By L. H. Bailey. A collection of evolution essays	2 00	Plea for Hardy Plants. By Elliott	1 60
Evolution of Our Native Fruits. By L. H. Bailey. Traces the origin and development of American fruits. Cloth, 485 pages	2 00	Principles of American Forestry. By Samuel B. Green	1 50
		Prize Gardening. How to derive profit, pleasure and health from the garden. Cloth, 300 pages	1 00
		Small-Fruit Culturist. By And. S. Fuller	1 00
		Practical Forestry. By A. S. Fuller	1 50
		The Leaf-Collector's Handbook and Herbarium. By Charles S. Newhall. An aid in the classification of specimen leaves	2 00
		The New Onion Culture. By T. Greiner	50
		The Principles of Plant Culture. A first-class all-round instruction book in horticulture. By Prof. E. S. Goff	1 00
		The Sugar Beet. By Lewis S. Ware	4 00
		The Trees of Northeastern America. By Chas. S. Newhall. With illustrations	1 75
		Tobacco Leaf. Its culture and cure, marketing and manufacture. By J. B. Killebrew, Ph.D., and Herbert Myrick, B.S.	2 00
		Tobacco Culture. Full practical details	25
		Truck-Farming at the South. By Dr. A. Oemler	1 00

All books sent postpaid on receipt of price

TOBACCO SEEDS

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.50.
Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$1.50.
Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.50.
Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40c.; per lb., \$4.
Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Kentucky Yellow. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.50.
Latak. Turkish imported. Per oz., 40c.; per lb., \$4.
Oronoca Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.50.
Oronoca, White Stem. From the Yellow Oronoca, which it resembles. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.50.
Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigars. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.50.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. A first-class standard cigar variety. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Safrano. Rich saffron-yellow color, soft silky texture and fine flavor. Per oz., 30c.; per lb., \$3.
Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Sumatra. The finest of all for cigar-wrappers; specially grown for us in Connecticut. Per oz., 50c.; per lb., \$5.
Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color and Oronoca in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Virginia "One Sucker." Large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Zimmer's Spanish. One of the most popular and extensively grown cigar varieties. Very early; finest quality. Per oz. 25c.; per lb., \$2.

BIRD SEEDS, - ETC.

Prices variable

	Per lb.	100 lbs.		Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily	\$0 10	\$8 00	Rape, English	\$0 10	\$5 50
Mixed Canary Seed	10	8 00	" German	10	5 00
Hemp	10	5 50	Rib Grass	25	
Lettuce Seed	25		Rough Rice	10	6 00
Maw, Blue Poppy	20		Vetches for Pigeons	10	4 50
Millet	10	4 50	Gravel for Cages . . . per qt., 6 cts. .		
" White French	10	6 00	Cuttle-Fish Bone	30	
" Red Siberian	10	4 50	Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10	4 50

VEGETABLE PLANTS

CABBAGE, Coldframe plants. (*Ready in March*)
Not less than 50 sold. Per 100 1,000
 Early Jersey Wakefield \$1 00 \$7 50
 Stein Early Flat Dutch 1 00 7 50
 Improved Early Summer 1 00 7 50
CAULIFLOWER, Thorburn Early Snowball, Coldframe plants. (*Ready in March.*) 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.
CELERY PLANTS. (*Ready in June.*) Per 100 1,000
 Golden Self-Blanching \$0 50 \$4 00
 Perfection Heartwell 50 4 00
 White Plume 50 4 00

EGGPLANT, Pot-grown. (*Ready about May 15.*)
 Improved New York Purple. Large size, pot-grown, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.
LETTUCE. The leading sorts, transplanted plants, grown in flats. 20c. per doz., \$1 per 100.
PEPPER, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Transplanted plants, grown in flats. 30c. per doz., \$2 per 100.
TOMATO PLANTS, transplanted, grown in flats. (*Ready about May 1. Not less than a dozen sold.*)
 The Leading Sorts. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS

	Doz.	100	1,000
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal. Two years old		\$0 50	\$4 50
" " Palmetto. Two years old		75	5 00
" " Barr's Mammoth. Two years old		75	5 00
" " Columbian Mammoth White. Three years old		75	6 50
Chive Plants	per bunch,	25c.	
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 60	3 50	
Horse-Radish Roots. Cut in pieces	20	75	
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots	per qt.,	20c.; bus. \$4.	
Rhubarb Roots. Strong		each, 15c.	1 50
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)		each, 35c.	3 50

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual, or perfect-flowering, and can be planted alone. Layer plants can be had in spring and again in fall. Pot-grown plants ready after July 15.

☞ Of the layer plants we do not sell less than 50 of a kind



	Layers per 100	Pot-grown per 1,000	per 100
August Luther. Very early sort. Medium size, productive and continues long in bearing; bright red color, firm flesh, of finest quality	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$3 00
Brandywine. Mid-season to late, very large, dark scarlet, solid, of good shape; very productive and continues bearing for a long time	1 00	5 00	3 00
Bubach (P). Mid-season, very large and productive, good quality, ripens very evenly; excellent for family use	1 00	5 00	3 00
Excelsior. Extra-early, dark red, large and firm and of fine quality; a good shipper	1 00	5 00	3 00
Gandy. Late. Large, bright, glossy crimson, vigorous and productive; firm flesh of finest quality	1 00	5 00	3 00
Glen Mary. Early, of large size. Bright, glossy crimson, of fine flavor; plant is strong and healthy, very prolific, and on good soil the berries are large to the end of the season.	1 00	6 00	3 50
Good for family or near-by market		6 00	3 50
Kansas (P). Mid-season to late, size medium to large, very shapely, bright crimson color, very firm and an excellent shipper. One of the best for canning	1 00	5 00	3 00
Lady Garrison. Early. Large, bright, glossy red; strong grower, and extra heavy yielder. Does well in good, rich soil	1 00	5 00	3 00
Lester Lovett. Late. Exceedingly productive; extra large and perfect in shape. Continues to bear later in the season than any other sort. Finest flavor	1 50	11 00	4 00
Marshall. Mid-season, very large, dark crimson, good shape and quality. The plant is vigorous, but needs rich soil and careful culture	1 00	6 00	3 50
McKinley. Mid-season, large, roundish, crimson; extra fine quality and exceedingly productive	1 00	6 00	3 50
New York. Mid-season, very large, dark scarlet; colors evenly all over; strong grower, exceedingly productive and of the finest possible flavor	1 00	6 00	3 50
Nick Ohmer. Mid-season, very large, dark, glossy red, firm and perfect in shape. It is an enormous yielder and of excellent flavor	1 00	6 00	3 50
President (P). Mid-season. A new variety of strong growth. Very productive, uniformly round in shape and extra large in size. Rich crimson color, very solid flesh of fine quality	1 50	12 00	5 00
Success. Mid-season, large size, round shape, bright red color; of vigorous growth and one of the most productive grown. Too soft in texture for market, but unsurpassed for the home garden	1 00	6 00	3 50
Wm. Belt. Mid-season, large size, conical shape, bright red, ripening evenly all over. Vigorous grower and very productive	1 00	6 00	3 50
Sample (P). Mid-season to late, medium size, and very uniform in shape; extremely productive, rich, crimson color through and through	1 00	6 00	3 50



About Lawns and Lawn Grass Seed

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED

The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but the surface should be as much alike in quality as possible. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitude. In the central and eastern states from March 15 to April 15 is the best time. Seed may also be sown in the fall, provided it is done early enough to secure a good, strong growth before winter sets in. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

ROLLING.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. If grass seed is to be sown, this should be done first and the rolling immediately afterwards. Roll frequently.

MOWING.—All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor of root-growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied.

It is a good plan to sow on good land, in any out-of-the-way place, strips for sod, to be used for patching poor parts of the lawn, or for grass borders, etc.

THE THORBURN LAWN GRASS

Practically all the very finest lawns in America were produced from this mixture. It is composed exclusively of permanent grasses that make a finer and thicker turf the older they become, and yet give a rich green sward in three or four weeks from the time of sowing. It should be sown at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to the bushel). Per qt., 25c.; 2 qts., 40c.; ½pk., 65c.; pk., \$1; bus., \$3.50.

THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXTURE

This extra-choice mixture contains a large proportion of the finer and more expensive species, such as Rhode Island Bent, Crested Dog's-Tail, Creeping Bent, in extra-heavy samples, bringing the weight up to 20 lbs. per bushel, and producing a turf of the closest and finest texture possible. Price per bushel of 20 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. The best time to resow them is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in the fall from first of September to first of October. Some Lawn-restoring Grass Seed should also be sown before every summer rain on thin places. Price per quart, 30 cts.; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S LAWN GRASS FOR THE SOUTH

A mixture of grasses that stand extremes of heat and drought well and that are therefore peculiarly adapted for southern lawns. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S MIXTURE FOR SHADY SPOTS

A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. Price per quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.

GRASS MIXTURE FOR RAILROAD BANKS, ETC.

A mixture of grass with long, interlacing matting roots that will bind steep embankments, gravelly or sandy slopes, etc., preventing wash-outs by rainstorms and covering with permanently green turf. Price per bushel of 22 lbs., \$4.50.

PERMANENT GRASS SEED FOR GOLF LINKS

We have given much attention to the seeding of Golf Links, and have seeded most of the finest links in the country.

Fair Green Mixture. For the grounds in general. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Putting-Green Mixtures. A mixture of extra-fine grasses, that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with trampling. Per quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel of 24 pounds, \$6.

N. B. We shall be pleased to make special mixtures for particular purposes, or to suit exceptional conditions of soil, situation or climate—for very sandy or clayey ground, for very dry or wet situations, for steep slopes, terraces, tennis-courts, croquet greens, polo-grounds, etc. We invite consultation about any difficulties experienced in getting the right turf for any purpose or in any place.

CELEBRATED LAWNS AND GOLF LINKS FROM THORBURN'S SEEDS

ST. ANDREWS GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. February 23, 1901.
Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry, I am pleased to say that the grass seeds supplied by you to the St. Andrews Golf Club the past two seasons have given excellent results, and we intend using them on our greens again this spring along with the fertilizer recommended by you. Our greens-keeper reports that the patent rake which you furnished for removing worm-casts serves the purpose admirably.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed) JOSEPH B. THOMAS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THE GARDEN CITY GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. January 9, 1901.
Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of the 8th instant, I have to say that we have been using your grass seeds upon our golf course here for the past two or three years. The seeds have proven very satisfactory, and so long as the standard of the past is maintained we shall have no hesitation in continuing their use.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed) GEO. L. HUBBELL, *Secretary.*

HARBOUR HILL GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. January 14, 1901.
Gentlemen: In reply to yours of January 8, asking me how the grass seed supplied to the Harbour Hill Golf Club has answered, I can only report favorably. The greens have steadily improved since we commenced using your seed two years ago. We have followed your advice, not only with regard to the greens, but also with regard to the fair-grounds and the banks.
 The seed which you recommended for the banks has answered splendidly, and we shall need more of it in the early spring.
 Yours very truly,
 (Signed) OTTO HOCKMEYER, *Greens Committee.*

THE ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. January 23, 1901.
Gentlemen: The Rockaway Hunting Club has used your grass seeds for some years on tennis-courts and polo-grounds. Also, on our new golf course, and our putting greens are, without doubt, the best in the country. The mixtures prescribed by you for specific purposes have always proved effective. We have full confidence in your advice on such matters, and take pleasure in recommending your house.
 Very truly yours,
 (Signed) ROCKAWAY HUNT CLUB.

GEO. W. VANDERBILT'S BILTMORE ESTATE

Biltmore, N. C., February 23, 1899.
 MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.
Gentlemen: It is a most difficult thing to maintain a grass area in the South, but we have many acres of fine turf at Biltmore—the direct result of using your selected brands of Kentucky Blue Grass seed. Indeed, all of our purchases of seeds from your firm have been most satisfactory and our business relations most agreeable. You have a standing advertisement at Biltmore that is viewed by thousands of visitors every year—a splendid recommendation, but, unfortunately, an advertisement not openly bearing your name. Yours truly,
 (Signed) C. D. BEADLE,
Supt. Landscape Department, Biltmore Estate.

ENGLEWOOD GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. February 25, 1901.
Dear Sirs: The Englewood Golf Club has used your grass seeds and fertilizers since the course was started, and the fine condition of our links is the best proof of their quality. Our putting greens here are often spoken of as among the best in America. They were all formed from your seed. I can also testify to the high quality of your grass fertilizer.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed) HARRY STARK, *Greens-Keeper.*

Grass Mixtures for Meadows and Pastures

For nearly a hundred years our house has made a specialty of grasses. We were probably the first to introduce to this country, for commercial distribution, the many valuable natural and cultivated foreign species that now take such an important part in our agricultural economy. The formation of permanent pastures and meadows has for many years been a subject of careful study with us, and the following formulæ for seeding grass-lands have received universal recognition.

It is a well-ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses that are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. Grass seed may be sown either early in spring or in fall from first of September to middle of October in this latitude. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet	No. 2. For High and Dry Land	No. 3. On Wet, Late Land
5 lbs. Red Top.	4 lbs. Red Top.	6 lbs. Red Top.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	4 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2½ " Creeping Bent Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	2 " Meadow Brome Grass.	6 " Orchard Grass.
2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	½ " Crested Dog's-tail.	2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 " Orchard Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.	3 " Meadow Fescue.
2 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Tall Fescue.
2 " Sheep's Fescue.	4 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	7 " Perennial Rye Grass.
17 " Timothy.	15 " Timothy.	10 " Timothy.
2 " Red Clover.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow.	1 " Red Clover.
½ " Alsike Clover.	1 " Red Clover.	½ " Alsike Clover.
½ " White Clover.	½ " White Clover.	
40 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.50.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$6.50.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$6.

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet	No. 5. On Dry Land	No. 6. On Wet Land
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	4 lbs. Red Top.
4 " Red Top.	4½ " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Brome Grass.	2 " Meadow Fescue.
5 " Orchard Grass.	4 " Orchard Grass.	1 " Tall Fescue.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Meadow Soft Grass.
1 " Hard Fescue.	6 " Sheep's Fescue.	6 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Foxtail.
6 " Perennial Rye Grass.	6 " Timothy.	8 " Timothy.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
7 " Kentucky Blue Grass.	3 " Field Burnet.	8 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
6 " Timothy.	4 " Sainfoin.	1 " Alsike Clover.
½ " Yellow Trefoil.	1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.	
1 " White Clover.		
40 lbs. Price per acre, \$6.50.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$7.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$6.50.

CELEBRATED LAWNS AND GOLF LINKS FROM THORBURN'S SEEDS

MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. January 9, 1901.

Dear Sirs: The Montclair Golf Club has used your grass seeds upon its course for the past two or three years with excellent success. The Club has received great benefit from the advice given by members of your company as to the best seeds to be used in the various kinds of soils.

Yours truly, (Signed) PAUL WILCOX,
President Montclair Golf Club.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. January 9, 1901.

Gentlemen: I heartily recommend your grass seeds for golf courses and lawns. We have been using them at the Nassau Country Club for several years with great success.

Yours truly, (Signed) HARVEY MURDOCK,
President Nassau Country Club.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. January 11, 1901.

Dear Sirs: All the turf of the Baltusrol Links has been grown from seed and fertilizer supplied by your firm, and in accordance with the kind advice that you have given us from time to time, for which the Greens Committee beg to thank you.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) LOUIS KELLER, Greens Committee.

THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 24, 1899.


MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I take much pleasure in stating that for a number of years we have used here large quantities of your grass seed, and have found the various kinds used to be of the best quality and satisfactory in every respect.

Yours truly,
(Signed) EUGENE CUSHMAN, Supt.

Grass Seeds

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of the ordinary. The Grass Seeds here offered by us are in every case the **VERY HIGHEST GRADES**.

 The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances. The weight per bushel is average actual weight, except in case of some sorts that are always sold by standard arbitrary weights.

AGROSTIS CANINA (*Rhode Island Bent Grass*). Resembles Red Top (*A. vulgaris*, described below), but is of dwarfer habit, with shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf, and is one of the very best grasses for lawns. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry, sandy and sterile. It is a native of Europe, but has been cultivated in our eastern states for many years. Of late years we have been unable to obtain true and pure seed of it here, and we now import it from Europe, where it has been more carefully cultivated. 50 pounds of seed to the acre is recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$26.

AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA (*Creeping Bent, or Fiorin*). The distinctive feature of this species is, as the name implies, its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It prefers low bottom-lands, especially if they are somewhat sandy. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong enduring turf, that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is one of the most valuable of our lawn grasses. If sown alone, 50 lbs. to the acre should be used. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (15 pounds to the bushel.) Per lb., 28 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

AGROSTIS VULGARIS (*Red Top; Herd's Grass*). A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have, and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It grows well as far south as Tennessee. Height, 1 to 2 feet. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. The bulk of this is, of course, chaff, and 4 bushels of it would be required to sow an acre. The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered below weighs over 36 lbs. to the measured bushel, and 30 lbs. of it is sufficient to sow an acre. Per



AGROSTIS VULGARIS

lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$11.

Fancy Heavy Red-Top Grass. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. 30 lbs. to the acre. (36 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

AIRA CÆSPITOSA (*Haddock Grass*). A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. (18 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

AIRA FLEXUOSA (*Wood Hair Grass*). Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Foxtail*). One of the best permanent pasture grasses for rich moist lands. Its chief characteristics are its extreme earliness and its faculty of standing high summer heats without burning. Although it prefers moist, low grounds, yet it accepts drier situations, and makes an earlier spring verdure than any other variety. It should be sown only in connection with other grasses, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre. Height, 2 to 3 ft. (9 lbs. to the bus.) Per lb., 35c.; 100 lbs., \$30.

AMMOPHILA ARUNDINACEA (*Beach Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railway banks, etc. Its strong, creeping, matting roots bind the drifting sand into natural embankments against the action of wind and waves. This grass is usually propagated by transplanting in the fall. Where it is necessary to use seed, it should be sown in spring, and ground covered with brush to hold the seed in place until it has taken firm hold. Height, 2 to 3 feet. (15 lbs. to the bus.) Per lb., 45c.; 100 lbs., \$40.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass*). For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows, its chief merit is the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre when mixed. Per lb., \$1.25.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM PUELLI (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass*). Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. (11 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$16.

ARRHENATHERUM AVENACEUM (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). See *Avena elatior*.

AVENA ELATIOR (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle, early and

AVENA ELATIOR, continued

late. For hay it may be cut twice a year, and for green soiling it may be cut four or five times in favorable seasons. It is very hardy, and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is very

GRASS SEEDS, continued

valuable for our southern states, where it is extensively cultivated for winter grazing and for hay. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts. 100 lbs., \$22.

AVENA FLAVESCENS (Yellow Oat Grass). Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre. Our seed is true. Per lb., 85 cts.

BEACH GRASS. See *Amnophila arundinacea*.

BERMUDA GRASS (Cynodon dactylon). A most valuable grass for our southern states, both for pasture and lawns. It is of dwarf habit, with long, creeping stems, rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is also useful for binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When once established it is difficult to eradicate, and is therefore unsuitable for temporary pastures. As it cannot endure frost, it is of no value north of Virginia. It thrives in the poorest and sandiest soil, and resists extreme drought and the most intense tropical heat. It should be sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. (36 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$45.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA. See *Poa compressa*.

“ “ **ENGLISH.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

“ “ **KENTUCKY.** See *Poa pratensis*.

“ “ **TEXAS.** See *Poa arachnifera*.

BROMUS ARVENSIS (Field Brome Grass). An annual, growing about three feet high. It makes a fair hay if cut when in flower. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

BROMUS INERMIS (Awless, or Smooth Brome Grass). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. The nutritive quality of its hay, however, is much inferior to that of our standard native sorts, so that we should recommend it only for dry, arid soils, where the better and more delicate grasses would not grow. It is strongly stoniferous, its creeping rootstocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants.

It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$16.

BROMUS MOLLIS (Soft Chess). This annual grass is so called because its stems and leaves are downy and soft to the touch. In good soil it rapidly produces an abundant forage, but of poor quality, and little relished by cattle. It can be recommended only for poor, sandy soil, where grasses of better quality would not grow. 30 lbs. to the acre. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$17.

BROMUS PRATENSIS (Meadow Brome Grass). A hardy perennial, 2 to 3½ feet high, much used in mixtures for meadows, both for mowing and pasture. It is not recommended to be sown alone except in poor soil, on dry and stony hillsides, where better grasses will not grow. It withstands extreme cold and drought, and if cut before flowering it makes a good hay. If left to grow older it becomes very tough and indigestible. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents.; 100 lbs., \$20.

BROMUS SCHRADERI (Rescue Grass). In good, rich soil several crops have been cut in a season. It cures into hay of fair, nutritive quality, but heavy and difficult to eat. For pasture, or for cutting and feeding green, it is more suitable. When first introduced it was claimed to be enormously productive, yielding five heavy crops in a year, but this and other claims of superiority have not been borne out, and the grass is not now so largely grown. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

CALAMAGROSTIS ARENARIA. See *Amnophila arundinacea*.

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS (Crested Dog's-tail). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It is, on this account, valuable for hilly situations. It makes a good bottom grass and is very nutritious, and is therefore



AVENA ELATIOR



BROMUS INERMIS

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS, continued

GRASS SEEDS, continued

valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures. It thrives well in the shade, and is valuable for shaded parts of lawns. The color is the same as that of the Kentucky Blue Grass, and it is, therefore, excellent in mixture with that sort. If sown alone, thirty pounds to the acre is none too much, but it is recommended only in mixture with other sorts. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (30 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 65 cts.; 100 lbs., \$55.

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass; Cocksfoot*). One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or for mowing. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It is very productive and makes excellent hay. If cut before it flowers it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, and is therefore desirable in mixture with that plant. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it, either dry or green, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. After being mown it grows up quicker and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety. It can stand considerable shade, and is recommended as a pasture grass for woodlands. Its tendency to grow in tussocks is diminished if it is sown with other grasses, and also by heavy rolling in the spring. But it is quite unsuitable for lawns. Height, 3 feet. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Sow 3 or 4 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$17.

DOG'S TAIL. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

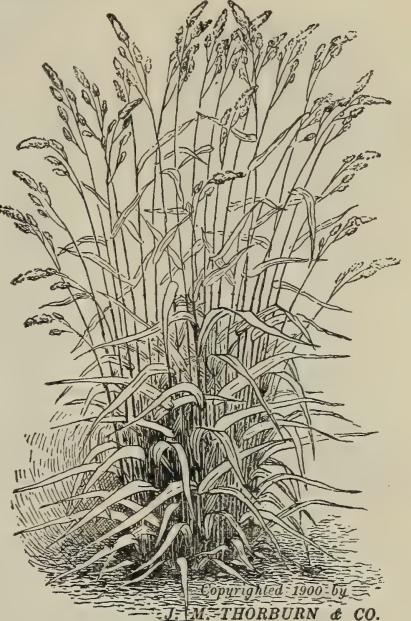
ELYMUS ARENARIUS (*Line Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It tends, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, thus serving to prevent the drifting of the sand and to protect an exposed shore from winds and waves. It is of no agricultural value. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$60.

FESTUCA DURIUSCULA (*Hard Fescue*). This is a variety of *F. ovina*, dwarfer and less vigorous in growth, but possessing all the other valuable characteristics of that variety. It is emphatically a grass for dry lands, doing well on sandy and shallow silicious soils. It is exceedingly hardy and withstands extremes of heat and cold, and also long periods of drought. For permanent pastures on poor lands it is especially valuable, but it may also be used in meadow mixtures for well-manured clayey lands. In the latter case it has been known to yield a good crop of excellent hay and a very large aftermath. On account of its stooling habit it is not recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

FESTUCA ELATIOR (*Tall Meadow Fescue*). Is a native of Europe, but was long ago introduced to this country and is now naturalized and widely grown here. It succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong, clayey soils. It is very productive and of long duration, and is especially valuable for permanent pasture. Stock of all kinds eat it readily, and its nutritive value is said to be very great. On rich, moist lands it yields a large amount of hay of excellent quality. It is not suitable for lawns. Height, 3 to 4 feet. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.



Copyrighted 1900 by J. M. THORBURN & CO.
FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*)



DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass*)

FESTUCA FLUITANS (*Floating Fescue*). A perennial with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild ducks are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment. (24 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 40 cts.

FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA (*Various-Leaved Fescue*). A very early hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, thriving best in cold, moist soils that are rich in humus and potash. In such soils it yields heavily and is valuable in grass mixtures for permanent meadows, either for mowing or grazing. Its great production of root-leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass. Its nutritive value is said to be very high. It grows very well in the shade, and is highly recommended for shaded lawns and woodland parks. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$26.

FESTUCA OVINA (*Sheep's Fescue*). A native both of America and of Europe. In our northwestern states there are many varieties of it, some of which grow 2 or 3 feet high. It prefers dry uplands, and thrives in poor, shallow, gravelly soils, where other grasses would fail. It is very hardy, resisting extreme heat and cold. Though of dwarf growth, it grows thickly, yielding a large amount of very nutritious herbage, which is much relished by sheep. In grass mixtures for pastures on high and dry lands

FESTUCA OVINA, continued.

it is especially valuable. Though a "bunch grass," it may be included in lawn mixtures on account of its fine foliage and dwarf, dense growth. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.



FESTUCA RUBRA
(Red, or Creeping Fescue)

GRASS SEEDS, continued

FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass*). One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all in warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when it has been cut young. Height, 2 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. (27 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$13.

FESTUCA RUBRA (*Red, or Creeping Fescue*). A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf, and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought, and thrives on very inferior soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for binding shifting sands on the seashore. 30 lbs. to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

FESTUCA TENUIFOLIA (*Slender Fescue*). This is really a variety of *Festuca ovina*, with much finer leaves. It will grow on very dry and inferior soils, and its dwarf habit of growth and fineness of leaf render it not unsuitable for dry slopes on lawns. It stands grazing well, is very hardy and lasts long, and may therefore be recommended for permanent pasture on high and dry situations. 30 lbs. to the acre. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

FOX-TAIL. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

HOLCUS LANATUS (*Meadow Soft Grass; Velvet Grass*). This grass is of fair agricultural value, and it will thrive on poor soil where better sorts will not grow. It is perennial, very hardy and grows rapidly. As a forage plant its nutritive value is small, yet it makes a hay that is eaten readily by cattle, especially when it is sprinkled with salt. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

JOHNSON GRASS. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 58.

LOLIUM PERENNE (*Perennial Rye Grass*). Although called a perennial, it seldom lasts more than three or four years. It is the most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pastures and for meadows, occupying there the same relative position of importance that Timothy holds here. The cool, moist climate of England seems to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in our middle and eastern states, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into hay that is rather hard, but having a sweet flavor, and much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially in mixture with Red Clover, is very great. It is excellent in mixtures for quick effects in lawns. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. 60 lbs. to the acre. (28 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.

LOLIUM PERENNE, THORBURN'S SELECTED DWARF. A carefully selected, short-seeded, dwarf-growing strain, suitable for lawns. Makes a fine green turf in three weeks. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$13.

LOLIUM ITALICUM (*Italian Rye Grass*). Though lasting two or three years under very favorable circumstances, it is practically an annual. Like the Perennial Rye Grass, it is a remarkably rapid grower, and has, in addition, the advantage of standing extremes of temperature, remaining green throughout the winter, and retaining its freshness in the hottest summer months and during prolonged droughts. When sown very thickly, or in mixture with other sorts, it makes a good, dense turf, and it has been used with much satisfaction on lawns as far south as Jacksonville. On rich, moist soils it is exceedingly productive, yielding an abundant cutting in four or five weeks after sowing, and every six weeks after that until late in the fall. For temporary meadows, on soils that are neither too stiff nor too dry, it is one of our most valuable grasses. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.

OAT GRASS. See *Avena elatior*.

ORCHARD GRASS. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA (*Reed Canary Grass*). A very hardy perennial, preferring stiff, wet land, but also doing fairly well in dry, sandy soils. It grows well in ditches and by riversides, where its strong, creeping rootstocks render it valuable for binding the banks. Its seed also affords food for trout and wild fowl. When young it may be cut for green forage for cattle, but in its more matured state it is too coarse for this purpose. (30 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 85 cts.



LOLIUM PERENNE (Perennial Rye Grass)

GRASS SEEDS, continued

PANICUM GERMANICUM (*Hungarian Grass*). One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It grows on any ordinary soil; withstands drought well. As it is of very rapid growth, being ready for cutting within sixty days, it may be sown in this latitude as late as the middle of July for hay, or the middle of August for green fodder. It should be cut just before blooming. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. (50 lbs. to the bushel.) Price variable.

PHELEUM PRATENSE (*Timothy*). A native of Europe, but long ago naturalized in America, where it ranks as by far the most important of hay grasses. Its popular name, by which it is now known the world over, refers to Timothy Hanson, who did most to make it known and appreciated. On moist, loamy or clayey soil it produces a larger hay crop than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. Though preferring a moist, temperate climate, it withstands drought and extreme heat and cold. Its hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It should be cut when flowering, as, if left later, the hay becomes hard and coarse. It is often sown along with Red Clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. Height, 2 to 3 feet. If sown alone, at least one-half bushel to the acre should be used. The seed weighs 45 lbs. to the bushel. Several grades are always on the market, differing in purity and vitality. It is always most economical to buy the highest grade, known as "Fancy." Market price.



POA ANNUA (*Annual Blue Grass*). Recommended in mixtures for lawns and golf links, where the soil is not too light and dry. It seeds very freely, and, though an annual, it keeps always reproducing itself. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

POA ARACHNIFERA (*Texas Blue Grass*). A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the South. It lasts indefinitely and is a much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. It has proved hardy as far north as Kansas. The seed is very light. About 6 lbs. to the bushel. Per lb., \$3.50.

POA AQUATICA (*Water Meadow Grass*). This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. It also does well in bogs and marshes, and is useful in the same way as *Festuca fluitans*. 20 lbs. to the acre. (11 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 75 cts.

POA COMPRESSA (*Canada Blue Grass*). A very hardy perennial grass, with creeping rootstalks, forming a close and durable turf of fine texture. It grows on the poorest and driest soils, sandy, gravelly or clayey, standing extremes of wetness or drought, and keeping green till the severe frosts of winter. It is said to be especially valuable for dairy pastures, cows feeding on it yielding the richest milk and finest butter. It is distinguished from the Kentucky Blue Grass by its flattened, wiry stems and by its decidedly bluer color. Height, 6 to 18 inches. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

POA NEMORALIS (*Wood Meadow Grass*). The chief characteristic of this grass is its special fitness for shaded positions in lawns and woodland parks, where other grasses will not grow. It is very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, and is one of the first grasses to show a rich green growth in the spring. The creeping roots are formed underground, and make a good turf. It is excellent for pasture, and in good soil grows tall enough for hay. 30 lbs. to the acre. (19 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$55.

POA PRATENSIS (*Kentucky Blue Grass; June Grass*). One of our most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping rootstalks, spreading habit, and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is specially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. Height, 9 to 18 inches. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$14. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.)



POA TRIVIALIS (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass*). A spreading, thickly matting, stoloniferous-rooted species, forming a fine turf, and well adapted for the more shaded portions of lawns. It thrives on rich, moist soil and in sheltered situations, but does not do well on dry land. It is very valuable for forming bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pastures. Height, 1 to 3 feet. 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 55 cts.; 100 lbs., \$50.


RED TOP. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

RYE GRASS. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. See *Agrostis canina*.

TIMOTHY. See *Phleum pratense*.

Clovers

 Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*). One of the most valuable and largely grown forage plants. It requires a deep, rich, well-drained soil. It roots very deeply, the tap-root descending often to a depth of 10 or 15 feet in loose soil. It is, consequently, capable of resisting great droughts. In the West it is the best crop for hay or for soiling. It should be sown alone, in thoroughly prepared, deeply plowed soil, at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds to the acre. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil the plant is perennial, and several crops may be cut every year. Height, 1 to 3 feet. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.



ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

It is a native of southern Europe, and is now largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. In Virginia and southwards it is sown in the autumn for winter and early spring forage. It will not stand severe frost, and cannot be depended upon to stand the winter north of New Jersey. It makes a very valuable crop for soiling, pasturage or green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*). A perennial growing about 12 inches high; valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

KIDNEY VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (*Anthyllis vulneraria*). A deep-rooted, herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses; useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, soiling, hay, or for turning under for green manure. It requires a deep, rich soil, and yields two hay crops in the season. In this section it should be sown in the spring at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 17 cts.; 100 lbs., \$14.50.

MAMMOTH RED, or PEA VINE CLOVER (*English Cow Grass*). Grows much larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; most valuable for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.50.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). Some White Clover is usually included in lawn grass mixtures. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant trampling. It is of dwarf habit, the stems creeping and rooting at the joints. It spreads rapidly, and is very hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, dryness and humidity. It is valuable in permanent pastures, its forage being sweet and nutritious. Sow in the spring. In mixtures, 1 or 2 lbs.; if alone, 8 or 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$27.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER (*Trifolium filiforme*). Native of northern Europe. Prefers sandy clay soils; valuable for sheep pastures; recommended in grass mixtures for wet sandy meadows. Lb., 45c.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*). An annual or biennial suitable for pastures in wet meadows or for stiff, clayey soils which are too poor for Red Clover. It is very useful in some sections of the country, and is sometimes used for hay. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$12.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA. Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be hardier and more productive than the ordinary variety; and also withstands drought much better. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*). A perennial 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold and stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far north and in high altitudes, and can withstand severe cold. It is a good honey plant for bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$18.

BERSEEM, or EGYPTIAN CLOVER (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*). This Clover is said to be especially suited for a rotating crop for irrigated lands. It yields heavily in Egypt, growing a little taller than alfalfa. It is very succulent and much relished by stock. Its value as a soil renovator is also said to be very high. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.

BOKHARA CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

CHINESE CLOVER, or MILK VETCH (*Astragalus sinicus*). For description, see page 56. Per lb., 50 cts.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Erect annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with bright scarlet flowers.

Cereals

Customers will please add cost of bags when ordering, as follows: ½ bushel, 8 cents; 1 bushel, 10 cents; 2 bushels, 20 cents.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN (56 lbs. to bushel)

All grown specially for seed

	Qt.	Bus.
Angel of Midnight. Flint, 8-rowed, good size	\$0 15	\$1 80
Compton's Early Flint. Small grain, yellow, 12-rowed, large white cob	15	1 80
King Philip. Early, deep yellow flint	15	1 75
Nebraska White Prize. Long, deep white grain, 16 to 20 rows; ripens in 110 days	15	1 60
North Dakota Flint. White, 8-rowed; very early	15	1 75
White Cap Yellow Dent	15	1 60
Early Yellow Canada. Very early yellow flint	15	1 60
Farmer's Favorite. Very handsome yellow dent; very prolific; large grain, small cob	15	1 60
Golden Beauty. Large grain, small cob; very productive	15	1 60
Hickory King. Large grain, small cob; white dent; late	15	2 00
Champion White Pearl. Large grain, 14 to 18 rows; ripens in 95 days	15	1 60
Wisconsin White Dent. Very early, deep rooted; stands drought well	15	1 60
Long White Flin, or Sanford. Large, 8-rowed	15	1 75
Longfellow (Yellow Flint). Small cob and large grain	15	1 75
Pride of the North. Very large ears. (Dent.)	15	1 60
Mastodon Dent. Early, strong-growing, large ears and grains; very productive	15	1 60
Leaming Early. Large, deep grains; bright yellow	15	1 75
Mammoth White Surprise. Very large, dented, deep grain; very productive	15	1 60
Legal Tender. Large, comparatively early	15	1 60
Iowa Gold Mine. Dent, early; deep grain	15	1 60
Iowa Silver Mine. Large grain, dent, white cob; ripens in 100 days	15	1 60
Snowflake	15	1 75
Virginia Horse Tooth. For fodder and ensilage		1 50
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be left to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage . per ear, 5c.; 100 ears, \$3.50	Qt. 20	Bus. \$2 25
Pop Corn, White Rice shelled, per lb., 15c.		
" " " Pearl " 15c.		

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS

All subject to change in price

BARLEY (48 lbs. to the bus.) 2 bus. to the acre.	Qt.	Bus.
Champion Price variable; about	\$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel). 1 bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 50
Japan. Enormously productive; extra large grains	15	1 50
MILLETS (50 lbs. to bushel)—		
Japan Barn-Yard (<i>Panicum Crus-galli</i>). Excellent for fodder; very productive. Less harsh and woody than any other tall Millet. 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre	Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 15	\$8 00
Hungarian. Valuable soiling plant. Good also for hay or green fodder. 1½ bus. to acre. Price variable.		
White French. Handsome white grain	15	6 50
Red Siberian	10	5 00
Golden. Largely grown for feeding birds. 1½ bushels to the acre.	10	4 50
Pearl Millet. Valuable fodder plant for the South	15	9 50
OATS. 2 to 3 bushel. to the acre. (32 lbs. to bushel)—		
Black Tartarian		Bus. \$1 25
Clydesdale, American Grown. Very heavy		1 10
N. Y. State White		75
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—		
Winter Excelsior per qt.	15	1 25
WHEAT, WINTER (60 lbs. to bushel). About 1½ bushels to the acre—		
Rupert's Giant. Strong-growing, long straw, bearded, red grain. Resists the Hessian fly best		1 75
Premium New York Red. Very productive, hardy, bald		1 75
White Rover. A new, bald, hardy, very prolific variety		1 75



Forage, Economical and Miscellaneous Seeds

All subject to change in price

ASPERULA odorata (*Waldmeister*). Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Maitrank*. Per pkt., 5c.; per oz., 60c.

ASTRAGALUS sinicus (Milk Vetch, or Chinese Clover). Largely grown in Japan for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer for rice fields. It is a clover-like plant, with red and white flowers. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 55 cts.

AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH (*Atriplex semibacatum*). A valuable forage plant recently introduced by the University of California. Experiments show that it thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. The soil should be well plowed and harrowed. The seed may be sown in garden bed and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 7 or 8 feet apart. Per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50. Special quotations for large quantities.

BEANS—Common English Horse Bean.

Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$4.

Soja Bean. The haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankkeen-colored seeds. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the South, for either man or beast. Is planted at the rate of 1/2 bushel to the acre, in drills 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart, and cultivated same as Indian corn. It does not make very good hay, but is good as ensilage or green fodder.



SOJA BEAN

	Quart	Bus.
Southern	\$0 20	\$2 50
Medium Early Green.	25	5 00
Ito San, Yellow	25	5 00

Velvet Bean (*Dolichos multiflorus*.) Used by the farmers in Florida and Louisiana as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning under just in the same way as the Cow Pea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans, when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, or mixed with them. As a fertilizer for orange groves the Velvet Bean is said to be unequalled. It is planted in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Yield, 20 to 35 bushels to the acre. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.

BEGGAR-WEED (Florida or Giant Beggar-Weed; *Desmodium tortuosum*). An erect leguminous annual, growing from 3 to 8 feet high, with abundant foliage, valuable as forage or for soil renovation in subtropical regions. It is highly recommended for improving light, sterile, sandy soils by plowing under, and it also makes hay of a fine quality. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds of clean seed to the acre, after the ground is warm and moist. The seed should

BEGGAR-WEED, continued

be but very lightly covered. If for hay, it should be cut just as it begins to bloom. Per lb., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$35.

BERSEEM. See under Clovers, page 54.

BROOM CORN (12 quarts to the acre). Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold.

Long-brush Evergreen. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Early Japan. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

California Golden Long-brush. Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM—Scotch (*Gemista scoparia*). The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.

BURNET—Common Field (*Poterium Sanguisorba*). Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soils; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April, and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye, Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CANAIGRE (*Rumex hymenosepalus*). Used in the tanning of leather. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$5.

CAPER TREE (*Capparis spinosa*). Per paper, 15c.; per oz., 75c.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Amusement is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

CHICORY—Large-rooted. A perennial, remaining five or six years in the same soil, if cut before flowering. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. When they are dried, roasted and ground they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

CHUFAS (Earth Almonds). Per lb., 30 cts.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$6.
Upland Big Boll. Very prolific. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

COW PEAS (*Vigna Catjang*). Specially adapted to warm countries; extensively grown in our southern states; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. They require a deep, rich, sandy soil for best results. The seed should not be sown till the ground has become well warmed. 1 bushel to the acre, in drills; 2 to 2 1/2 bushels to the acre if sown broadcast.

	Quart	Bus.
Clay	\$0 20	\$2 00
Unknown	20	2 00
New Era	20	3 50

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

- EMMER** (sometimes advertised as "Speltz," though this name is incorrect, the true "Speltz" being a different article). This grain belongs to the group of wheats known botanically as *Triticum dicoccum*. It is grown quite extensively in the Northwest, having been brought by the Germans from Russia, where it is considered a valuable cereal on account of its hardness and drought-resisting qualities. It gives a good yield of grain and forage for stock feed. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.
- ESPARTO GRASS** (*Stipa tenacissima*). This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making rope, etc. Per oz., \$1.25.
- ESPARSETTE**. See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- FENUGREEK**. Annual. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 25c.
- FLAT PEA**. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.
- FLAX SEED**. 1½ bushels to acre. Price variable.
- FURZE** (*Ulex Europæa*). Also known as Whin and Gorse. A perennial leguminous shrub, native of northern Europe. The crushed sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter. It grows well on barren hillsides and in sandy soil, making excellent forage. Sheep are fond of it. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 80 cts.
- GUIZOTIA oleifera**. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- HEDYSARUM coronarium**, "Sulla." Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., \$1.
- HEMP**. One bushel to the acre. Price variable.
- HOP SEED**. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., \$1.
- INDIGO SEED** (*Indigofera Dosua*). Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.
- IRIS pabularia**. A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 50c.
- JAPAN CLOVER**. See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JERUSALEM CORN**. See Sorghum.
- JUTE**. Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will out-strip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast. 6 to 7 pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 65 cts.
- KIDNEY VETCH**, or Sand Clover. See Clovers.
- LATHYRUS sylvestris** (*Flat Pea*). A perennial forage plant. The vines when cut dry out readily and make a nutritious hay, which is relished by cattle and horses. Grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drought. Valuable for plowing under in a green state as a soil renovator to supply nitrogen to poor soils. It is recommended to sow seeds in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 90c.
- LENTILS—Best Imported** (*Ervum lens*). Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 30 cts.
- LESPEDEZA striata** (*Japan Clover*). A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also very valuable for plowing under as green manure. It is usually sown in the spring broadcast, at rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$24.
- LIQUORICE** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). Seed in pods, per oz., 25 cts.
- LOTUS corniculatus** (*Bird's-foot Trefoil*). Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle and sheep eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. It grows on the lightest and most sterile soils, and can withstand severe droughts. Is excellent for sowing in mixtures for dry pastures. Per lb., 50c.
- LUPINS—Yellow**. Succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is exceedingly valuable for plowing in to improve sandy soils. It makes good forage either green or as hay. The seeds are very fattening when used with hay. Sow in the spring when the ground has become warm, at rate of 90 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.50.
- White**. One of the best plants known for green manure, as it gathers large quantities of nitrogen from the air. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed, when burned, is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20c.; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- Blue**. Used for the same purpose as the white variety. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.
- MADDER** (*Rubia tinctoria*). A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., \$1.
- MADIA sativa**. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.
- MILLETS**. See Cereals, page 55.
- MILLO MAIZE**. See Sorghum, Branching.
- ONOBRYCHIS sativa** (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparselle*, German). A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne. It is a valuable plant for growing on barren hillsides. When once well established it lasts for many years. Sow in spring, covering the seeds quite deeply, at rate of 80 lbs. or 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$9.
- OSAGE ORANGE** (*Maclura aurantiaca*). Useful for hedges. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$30.
- PEARL MILLET** (*Penicillaria spicata*). A valuable fodder plant for the South; is enormously productive. Sow the seed in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.50.
- PEAS—Canadian Field**. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle-feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine ensilage. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. If sown with oats, about 1 bushel to the acre; in drills, 2 bushels to the acre. Price variable; about \$1.75 per bus. See also Cow Peas.
- PYRETHRUM roseum**. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 50c.
- POPPY—Opium**. The seed furnishes an agreeable sweet oil, used for the table, for painting and for illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering thinly. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., 90c.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

POLYGONUM Sachalinense (*Sacaline*). Hardy perennial, native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. Although known for many years, its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. Reaches a height of 10 or 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$5.

RAMIE—**Silver China Grass** (*Urtica nivea*). Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way; when 3 feet high, turn them over and peg down, covering with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., \$1; per lb., \$12.

RAPE—**Dwarf Essex, English**. Largely grown in the northern United States and in Canada. It is excellent for sheep pasture, and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June or July, and yet furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 pounds to acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

REANA luxurians (*Teosinte*). A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$45.

RICE SEED, for sowing. Per lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.50. See also **Wild Rice**.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SALT BUSH. See *Australian Salt Bush*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS (*Cochlearia officinalis*). Used as a pepper grass. Per oz., 15c.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 pounds to acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.

SORGHUM (25 pounds to acre if sown in drills. For dry fodder 2 bus. should be sown to the acre.)

Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens wherever Indian corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.

Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.

White Dhoura. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Yellow Branching (*Yellow Millo Maize*). Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of

SORGHUM, continued

foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching (*White Millo Maize*). This non-saccharine Sorghum when cut for feeding starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Red Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stalky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages it is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Jerusalem Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.50.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6

Halepense (*Johnson Grass*). One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow in August and September, 35 or 40 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$11.

SPURRY (*Spergula arvensis*). Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils; may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also, as a fertilizer for light soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Giant Spurry. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.50.

SUNFLOWER—**Large Russian**. Per lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$4.50 (price fluctuates).

TEASELS—**Fuller's**. Heads used for combing cloth. Require a good, deep soil; sow in April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 40 cts.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED. See page 44.

ULEX Europæa. See *Furze*.

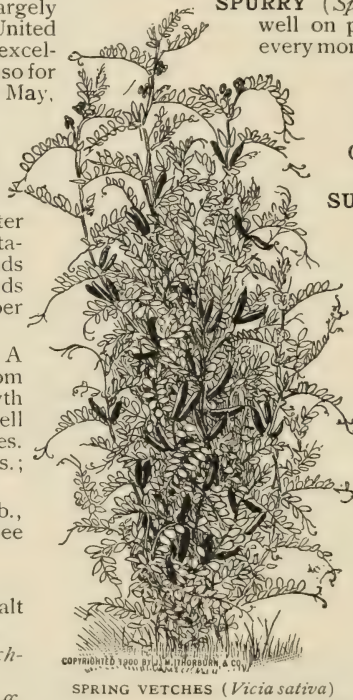
VELVET BEAN. See under *Beans*, page 56.

VETCHES—**Spring Tares** (*Vicia sativa*). Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France or Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. Market price.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, mixed with rye, for a support. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and can be cut as soon as the bloom appears, and again for the seed. Perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. Sow from ½ to 1 bushel to the acre. Market price.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but chiefly as an attraction for water fowl. Before sowing soak in water for 24 hours. Sow in water which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft mud bottom. In running water, sow out of strong current. Per lb., 25c.; per 100 lbs., \$15.

WORMS. Used the same as *Snails* and *Caterpillars*. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.



Tree and Shrub Seeds

HOW TO GROW THEM

In order to preserve seeds of Conifers and other Evergreen Trees, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 or 4 inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of Deciduous Trees from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. Acorns, Hickory Nuts, Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in earth or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the Locust, Gymnocladus, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. American Elm, Silver Maple, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other Deciduous Trees and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

The varieties here offered are on hand now, or are due from foreign countries, having been collected for us of the 1903 crop. As the season advances many sorts become worthless from various causes, or are sold out, and cannot be replaced until the new crop is ready next season.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS

We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies			Juniperus		
alba (White Spruce)	\$0 35	\$3 50	Bermudiana (Bermuda Cedar) . . .	\$0 10	\$0 75
Arizona. <i>The Beautiful Silver Cork</i>			communis (European Juniper) . . .	10	40
<i>Fir</i>	I 75		Hibernica (Irish Juniper)	15	I 50
brachyphylla (Short-leaved Japan Fir)	40	4 00	Sabina (Common Savin)	15	I 25
Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)	40	4 00	Virginiana (Red Cedar)	10	50
Cephalonica (Greek Silver Fir)	35	3 50	Norway Spruce. See <i>Picea excelsa</i> .		
concolor (California White Silver Fir)	30	3 00	Picea Ajanensis. From Japan	60	6 00
firma (Japanese Silver Fir)	25	2 25	Alcoquiana (Japan Fir)	60	6 00
magnifica (Superb Silver Fir)	50	5 00	Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce)	30	3 00
Mariesii (Japanese Silver Fir)	50	5 00	Engelmannii (Engelmann's Spruce) .	60	6 00
Mertensiana (Cal. Hemlock Spruce) .	60	6 00	excelsa (Norway Spruce)	15	I 25
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir) . . .	20	I 75	Glehni. From Japan	90	10 00
pectinata (European Silver Fir) . . .	10	75	Menziesii (Menzies' Fir)	40	4 50
Pinsapo (Spanish Fir)	25	2 00	nigra (Black Spruce)	40	4 00
Veitchii. From Japan	60	6 00	polita (Tiger's Tail Fir)	50	5 00
Arborvitæ. See <i>Thuja</i> .			pungens (Blue Spruce)	50	5 50
Arctostaphylos			taxifolia (Washington Silver Fir) . .	50	5 00
glauca (Great-berried Manzanita) . .	20	2 00	Yessoensis. From Japan	85	9 00
pungens (Erect Manzanita)	20	2 00	Pinus Australis (Yellow Pine)	35	3 50
tomentosa	20	2 00	Austriaca (Austrian Pine)	25	2 50
uva-ursi (Bearberry)	50	5 00	Canariensis (Canary Island Pine) . .	40	4 00
Buxus sempervirens (Evergreen Box) .	20	I 75	Cembra (Cembran Stone Pine)	10	50
Japonica. From Japan	50	5 00	Coulteri (Coulter's Pine)	40	4 00
Cedrus			densiflora (Japan Pine)	30	3 00
Atlantica argentea (Mt. Atlas Cedar).	35	3 50	excelsa (Long-leaved Bhotan Pine) . .	40	4 00
Deodara (Himalayan Cedar)	35	3 50	insignis (Oregon Pitch Pine)	30	3 00
Libani (Cedar of Lebanon)	35	3 50	Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's Pine)	40	4 50
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar) .	20	2 00	Koraiensis. From Japan	40	4 00
Cupressus			Lambertiana (Sugar Pine)	30	3 00
Guadalupensis. From California . . .	50	5 00	Laricio (Corsican Pine)	20	2 00
horizontalis (Horizontal Cypress) . . .	10	I 00	maritima (Seaside Pine)	10	50
Goveniana (Goven's Cypress)	40	4 50	Massoniana (Chinese Pine)	30	3 00
Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)	40	4 00	monophylla (California Nut Pine) . .	30	3 00
macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	15	I 50	monticola (Mountain Weymouth		
sempervirens (Evergreen Cypress) . . .	10	I 00	Pine)	65	6 50
Fir Tree. See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .			Murrayana	85	9 00
			Pinea (Stone Pine)	10	50

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS, continued

Pinus (continued)	Per oz.	Per lb.	Spruce Tree. See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .	Per oz.	Per lb.
ponderosa (Heavy Pine)	\$0 25	\$2 50	Taxus baccata (European Yew)	\$0 15	\$1 50
resinosa (Red Pine)	70	7 00	brevifolia (California Yew)	I 00	
rigida (Northern Pitch Pine)	30	3 00	Thea viridis (Tea Plant of Japan)	20	I 75
Sabiniana (Sabine's Nut Pine)	20	2 00	Thuja aurea (Golden Arborvitæ)	15	I 75
sylvestris (Scotch Pine)	20	2 00	compacta (Compact Arborvitæ)	20	I 75
Strobos (White Pine)	30	3 00	gigantea (Giant Oregon Arborvitæ)	35	3 50
Torreyana (Torrey's Pine)	35	3 50	occidentalis (American Arborvitæ)	20	2 00
tuberculata (Tuberled Pine)	60	6 00	orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ)	15	I 00
Tæda (Loblolly)	45	4 50	Tsuga		
Scotch Fir. See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .			Sieboldii (Siebold's Japan Spruce)	60	6 00
Sciadopitys			Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)	40	4 00
verticillatus (Umbrella Pine of Japan)	60	6 00	gloriosa (Mound Lily)	60	6 00
Sequoia gigantea (Big Tree of California)	70	7 00			

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

(For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 62)

We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

Acer	Per oz.	Per lb.	Boston Ivy. See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .	Per oz.	Per lb.
campestre (European Field Maple)	\$0 10	\$0 40	Brahea filifera (Washingtonia)	\$0 15	\$1 50
circinatum (Round-leaved Maple)	25	2 50	Broom. See <i>Genista</i> .		
macrophyllum (Large-leaved Maple)	10	75	Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper Mulberry)	20	2 00
rubrum (Scarlet Maple)	25	2 50	Calycanthus		
Pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple)	25	2 50	floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub)	10	I 00
platanoides (Norway Maple)	10	50	occidentalis (Western Allspice)	40	4 00
pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple)	10	50	Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree)	25	2 25
spicatum (Mountain Maple)	25	2 50	Castanea Japonica (Japan Chestnut)	10	60
Actinidia arguta. Fine Japan climber	20	I 50	Catalpa		
Ailantus glandulosus (Tree of Heaven)	10	75	Bignonioides (Flowering Catalpa)	10	75
Akebia quinata. Fine Japan climber	60	6 00	Kæmpferi (Japanese Catalpa)	20	I 75
Alnus communis (Common Alder)	10	50	speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)	10	I 00
incana (Smooth White Alder)	15	I 00	Teas' Hybrid (Hybrid Catalpa)	20	I 75
Oregona (Oregon Alder)	25	2 50	Ceanothus Americanus (N. J. Tea)	15	I 25
Amorpha fruticosa (Bastard Indigo)	10	75	thyrsiflorus	25	2 50
Ampelopsis hederacea	15	I 25	Celastrus		
quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)	15	I 00	scandens (Climbing Bittersweet)	15	I 50
Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy)	15	I 25	Celtis australis (European Nettle Tree)	20	I 50
Amygdalus			Cephalanthus occidentalis (Buttonball)	20	I 50
vulgaris dulcis (Sweet Almond)		40	Cercidiphyllum		
vulgaris amara (Bitter Almond)		40	Japonicum. From Japan	I 50	
Andromeda arborea (Sour Wood)	20	I 50	Cercis		
ligustrina	25	2 50	Canadensis (American Judas Tree)	20	2 00
Mariana (Stagger Bush)	20	2 00	Siliquastrum (European Judas Tree)	15	80
racemosa (Pepper Bush)	25	2 50	Cherry. See <i>Prunus</i> .		
Aralia spinosa. From Japan	70	7 00	Chionanthus Virginica (Va. Fringe Tree)	25	2 25
Sieboldii. From Japan	40	4 00	Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor)	25	2 25
Arbutus Unedo (Strawberry Bush)	20	2 00	Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange)	20	2 00
Ash. See <i>Fraxinus</i> .			Clematis		
Asimina triloba (Pawpaw)	10	I 00	flammula (White Virgin's Bower)	15	I 75
Azalea arborescens	60	6 00	paniculata (Panicked Virgin's Bower)	50	5 00
lutea	60	6 00	vitalba (Traveler's Joy)	15	I 50
occidentalis	2 00		viticella (Purple Virgin's Bower)	15	I 50
viscosa	60	6 00	Virginiana (Virgin's Bower)	45	4 50
Baccharis halimifolia (Groundsel Tree)	75	8 00	Colutea		
Berberis			arborescens (Shrubby Bladder Senna)	10	75
Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Barberry)	10	I 00	Cornus		
nervosa (Nerve-leaved Barberry)	60	6 00	circinata (Round-leaved Cornel)	20	2 00
Thunbergi. Fine for hedges.	25	2 50	paniculata (Panicked Cornel)	20	I 50
vulgaris (Common Barberry)	10	75	florida (Flowering Dogwood)	10	60
vulgaris purpurea (Purple-leaved)	15	I 75	mascula (Cornelian Cherry)	10	50
Betula alba (White European Birch)	10	40	Nuttalli (Nuttall's Dogwood Box)	25	2 25
alba pendula (Weeping Birch)	15	I 00	sanguinea (Scarlet Dogwood)	10	75
Americana alba (White Am. Birch)	15	I 25	sericea (Silky Cornel)	10	I 00
Birch. See <i>Betula</i> .			stolonifera (Ozier Dogwood)	10	75
			Coronilla Emerus (Scorpion Senna)	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Corylus			Ilex		
Americana (American Hazel Nut) . . .	\$0 10	\$0 60	glabra (Inkberry)	\$0 20	\$1 75
Avellana (German Hazel)	10	60	decidua (Deciduous Holly)	10	80
rostrata	10	75	opaca (American Holly)	10	60
Crataegus			verticillata (Deciduous Holly)	10	1 00
coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn)	10	80	Illicium religiosum. From Japan	30	3 00
Oxyacantha (Hawthorn)	10	50	Indigofera Dosua (Indigo Tree)	25	2 50
tomentosa (Black Thorn)	15	1 50	Juglans cordiformis. From Japan	10	60
Cytisus alpinus (Scotch Laburnum) . . .	20	1 50	cinerea (Butternut)		
Laburnum (Laburnum)	10	75	per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$4 .		
Scoparius. See Genista.			nigra (Black Walnut)		
Daphne Mezereum (Mezereon)	40	4 00	per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$3 .		
Deutzia crenata	20	1 50	regia (English Walnut) . 100 nuts, 60c.		
scabra (White Deutzia)	30	3 00	Sieboldii. From Japan	10	60
Diospyros			Kalmia latifolia (Calico Bush)	40	4 00
Lotus (European Persimmon)	10	1 00	Kœlreuteria		
Virginiana (Wild Persimmon)	10	75	paniculata (Chinese Bladder Nut) . . .	10	75
Dogwood. See Cornus.			Laburnum. See Cytisus.		
Edgeworthia			Larch. See Larix.		
papyrifera (Indian Paper Tree)	25	2 50	Larix Europæa (European Larch)	20	1 75
Elæagnus angustifolia (Oleaster)	20	1 75	leptolepis (Money Pine of Japan) . . .	50	5 00
longipes. From Japan	25	2 75	Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay)	10	50
pungens (Stinging Oleaster)	30	3 00	Benzoïn	10	75
umbellatus. From Japan	30	3 00	Leiophyllum buxifolium (Sand Myrtle) .	40	4 00
Elm. See Ulmus.			Ligustrum		
Eucalyptus amygdalina (Messmate) . . .	75	7 50	Japonicum (Japan, or Califor. Privet)	10	80
botryoides (Swamp Mahogany)	75	7 50	vulgare (Common Privet)	10	60
coriacea (White Gum Tree)	80	8 00	Lilac. See Syringa vulgaris.		
globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum)	40	4 50	Linden. See Tilia.		
longifolia (Woolly-butt)	75	7 50	Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum) .	30	3 00
piperrita (Peppermint Gum)	75	7 50	Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree) . .	10	75
rostrata (Flooded Gum)	80	8 50	Locust. See Gleditschia and Robinia.		
tereticornis (Red Gum Tree)	75	7 50	Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange) . .		
Euonymus Americana (Burning Bush) . .	20	2 00	100 lbs., \$30 .	10	40
Europæa (European Burning Bush) . . .	10	1 00	Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree) .	20	1 50
Japonica. From Japan	20	2 00	grandiflora (Large-flowering Mag-		
Exochorda grandiflora	40	4 00	nolia)	25	2 50
Fagus sylvatica (European Beech)	10	50	Maple. See Acer.		
Fraxinus			Morus alba (White Mulberry)	25	2 50
alba Americana (White American Ash) . .	10	60	Cedrona	35	3 50
excelsior (European Ash)	10	40	Moretti (Dandolos Mulberry)	30	3 00
Ornus (Flowering Ash)	10	50	nigra (Black Mulberry)	20	2 00
quadrangulata (Blue Ash)	15	1 50	Mulberry. See Morus.		
Oregona (Oregon Ash)	20	2 00	Myrica cerifera (Candleberry Myrtle) .	20	2 00
sambucifolia (Black, or Water Ash) . .	15	1 50	Negundo aceroides (Box Elder)	10	60
viridis (Green Ash)	10	1 00	Nyssa multiflora (Sour Gum Tree) . . .	10	50
Fremontia Californica (Califor. Shrub) .	1 25		Oreodaphne Californica (Cal. Laurel) . .	20	2 00
Furze. See Ulex.			Osage Orange. See Maclura.		
Gaultheria			Paliurus aculeata (Christ's Thorn) . . .	10	40
Shallon (California Winterberry) . . .	50	5 00	Paulownia imperialis (Paulownia) . . .	15	1 50
Genista juncea (Rush-leaved Broom) . .	10	75	Platanus occidentalis (Buttonball) . . .	10	50
scoparia (Scotch Broom)	10	50	orientalis (Oriental Plane)	10	80
tinctoria (Green Broom)	20	2 00	Plum. See Prunus.		
Ginkgo biloba. See Salisburia.			Podocarpus macrophylla. From Japan . .	35	3 50
Gleditschia horrida (Horrid Thorn) . . .	15	1 00	Populus tremula	15	1 50
tricanthos (Honey Locust)			Prunus Americana (Wild Plum)	15	1 25
100 lbs., \$25 .	10	40	Mume. From Japan	20	2 00
Gymnocladus			serotina (Wild Black Cherry)	10	75
Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree) . .	10	75	Pyrus rivularis (Oregon Crab Tree) . . .	40	4 00
Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell)	20	2 00	Rhamnus catharticus (Buckthorn) . . .	10	1 00
Hedera Helix (English Ivy)	10	1 00	Californica	20	2 00
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl. (Double Rose			Purshiana. From Washington	30	3 00
of Sharon)	20	1 75	Rhododendron Catawbiense	50	5 50
Hydrangea			maximum (Great Laurel)	60	6 00
arborescens (Tree Hydrangea)	50	5 00	punctatum	60	6 00
radiata	40	4 00			

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

Rhus		Per oz.	Per lb.	Syringa		Per oz.	Per lb.
copallina (Dwarf Sumach)	\$0 10	\$1 00		vulgaris (Lilac). Clean seed	\$0 30	\$3 00	
cotinus (Smoke Tree)	25	50		Japonica (Japan Lilac)	1 25		
glabra (Smooth Sumach)	10	75		Styrax Japonica	20	2 00	
typhina (Staghorn Sumach)	15	1 50		Tecoma radicans (Trumpet Creeper)	20	2 00	
venenata (Poison Sumach)	15	1 50		Tilia Americana (American Linden)	10	75	
Ribes cereum (Fuchsia-Flowered)	60	6 00		argentea (Silvery Linden)	10	1 00	
bracteosum	75	8 00		Europæa (European Linden)	10	75	
lacustre (Swamp Gooseberry)	60	6 00		grandiflora (Large-leaved Linden)	10	80	
sanguineum (Missouri Currant)	30	3 00		Ulmus campestris (Common Elm)	15	1 00	
Robinia pseudacacia (Yellow Locust)				crassifolia (Texas Elm)	30	3 00	
per 100 lbs., \$25	10	35		Montana (Large-leaved Elm)	15	1 00	
Rosa canina (Dog Rose). For stocks	10	35		Ulex Europæa (Furze, Gorse or Whin)	10	80	
blanda (Early Wild Rose)	15	1 50		Ugnadia speciosa . From Texas	15	1 25	
bracteata	40	4 00		Vaccinium			
Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose)	50	5 00		corymbosum (Swamp Blueberry)	30	3 00	
lucida (Dwarf Wild Rose)	4	4 00		vacillans	30	3 00	
rubiginosa (Sweetbrier)	10	60		Viburnum			
rugosa (Ramanas Japan Rose)	20	2 00		acerifolium	15	1 50	
Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo)	10	80		cassinoides (Appalachian Tea Tree)	20	2 00	
Sassafras officinale (Sassafras)	10	80		dentatum (Arrow Wood)	20	2 00	
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree of Cal.)	15	1 25		Lentago (Sweet Viburnum)	20	1 75	
Sophora Japonica (Japanese Sophora)	10	75		Opulus (Snowball)	10	1 00	
speciosa. From Arizona	20	2 00		prunifolium (Black Haw)	10	1 00	
Sorbus Aucuparia (Rowan Tree)	10	50		Tinus (Laurestinus)	10	1 00	
Spiræa arizæfolia (Tall California Spirea)	60	6 50		Vitex agnus-castus (Chaste Tree)	10	75	
tomentosa	20	2 00		Walnuts . See Juglans.			
Staphylea				Wistaria magnifica	20	1 75	
pinnata (European Bladdernut)	15	1 25		Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria)	30	3 00	
Sterculia platanifolia (Chinese Parasol)	15	1 25		" alba (White Wistaria)	70	7 00	
				Zizyphus sativa (Cultivated Jujube)	15	1 25	

FRUIT SEEDS

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.		Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, French Crab	\$0 60			Gooseberry, Mixed . pkt., 10c.	\$0 80		
Apricot Pits	20	\$15 00		Plum Pits, Green Gage	\$0 20	\$15 00	
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	40	30 00		Damson, for grafting	25	18 00	
Black Mazzard	25	20 00		Myrobolan	25	20 00	
Domestic	20	15 00		Domestic	20	15 00	
Currants, Red Dutch	\$0 20	2 00		Quince Seed	20	2 00	
White Dutch	20	2 00		Raspberry Seed . . . pkt., 10c.	20	2 00	
Black	30	3 00		Strawberry, Mixed . " 10c.	80		
Pear Seed, French	20	2 00		Red Alpine	1 50		
Japan	40	4 00					

NATIVE GRAPE SEEDS

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Vitis Æstivalis (Summer Grape)	\$0 25	\$2 50	Vitis Labrusca (Northern Fox Grape)	\$0 30	\$3 00
cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape)	25	2 50	monticola (Texas Mountain Grape)	25	2 50
Coignetia. From Japan	40	4 00	rotundifolia	25	2 50
cordifolia (Frost Grape)	30	3 00	riparia (Riverside Grape)	30	3 00
indivisa	20	2 00	vulpina. Fox Grape	30	3 00

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS

For Prices, see under head of Tree Seeds

Arborvitæ , American	Thuja occidentalis.	Hemlock Spruce	Abies Canadensis.
Barberry , Common	Berberis vulgaris.	Locust, Honey, or Three-	
Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea.	thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos.
Japanese	Berberis Thunbergi.	Locust, Yellow	Robinia pseudacacia.
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia.	Norway Spruce	Picea excelsa.
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus.	Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca.
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mascula.	Privet, Japan or California	Ligustrum Japonicum.
Furze, or Gorse	Ulex Europæa.	Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare.
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha.	Sheepberry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium.

FLOWER SEEDS

Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. After the seeds are up care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water or they will “damp off.” When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. When the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring and flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts begin, and then always remove during the day whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain. The seeds of some species of hardy perennials often lie in the ground for six or eight months before germinating, so that patience with them is often unexpectedly rewarded.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in a very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sod in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more cer-

tain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, and watered very sparingly.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give it to them by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times; this will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

Primula Sinensis.—Sow the seeds in drills in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest-sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2- or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5- or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this any flower-stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors during summer. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted room not too warm; they should not be moved about often.

Cineraria.—This is a rather difficult plant to grow if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the *Primula Sinensis*. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued until the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious watering. When the flower-stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphid and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist.

Calceolaria.—The seeds are very small and should be sown on the surface of shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil which has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush is best. To retain the moisture the box may be covered with panes of glass which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants appear. The box should have plenty of light but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in 8-inch pots. If the plants become root-bound they are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a *cool* greenhouse in the winter, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching.

Pansy.—For spring blooming the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a cold-frame with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light is essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July and transplant in beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

Geraniums.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seeds in pots or shallow boxes in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, into small pots in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September.

Petunias.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently, but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover the seeds very slightly with sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand, replace the slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently. Later the larger plants may be transplanted into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, every plant should be preserved until the blossoms appear.



ASTERS (See pages 66 and 67)

Selected List of Flower Seeds

Our complete list of Flower Seeds begins on page 98

ASTER

(Half-hardy Annual)

The Aster's vigor and ease of culture are important factors of its popularity. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October, when the flowers are seen at their best. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April, in coldframe, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime, or of fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the Aster beds, form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. The plants grow only about 10 or 12 inches high, but the flowers are large and double like chrysanthemums.

- 2250 White pkt., 10
- 2251 Scarlet 10
- 2252 Dark Blue 10
- 2253 Light Blue 10
- 2254 Carmine 10
- 2255 Rose 10
- 2260 Mixed per oz., \$2 10

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY PERFECTION. A handsome Aster that grows stiffly erect and about 18 inches tall. The class is remarkable for the brilliant colors of its great incurved flowers.

- 2266 Snow-White pkt., 10
- 2268 Apple Blossom 10
- 2269 Crimson 10
- 2270 Rose 10
- 2271 Scarlet 10
- 2273 Light Blue 10
- 2274 Blood-Red 10
- 2279 Mixed per oz., \$2 10

VICTORIA. Plants of this magnificent race bear from 10 to 20 fine, beautifully reflexed flowers in an elegant pyramid about 18 inches high. The best sort for pot culture.

- 2287 White pkt., 10
- 2289 Rose 10
- 2290 Peach Blossom 10
- 2291 Light Blue 10
- 2292 Dark Blue 10
- 2293 Dark Scarlet 10
- 2294 Mixed per oz., \$2 10

COMET. This, the most artistic-flowered of all the Asters, has become a fixed type in which specialists are continually developing some new strain. The outer petals are wavyly reflexed, centering in a whorl of shorter curled and twisted ones; forms flowers of extraordinary size and beauty.

- 2298 Rose pkt., 10
- 2299 Carmine 10
- 2300 Light Blue 10
- 2301 Dark Blue 10
- 2302 Snow-White 10
- 2303 Peach Blossom 10
- 2304 Crimson 10
- 2306 Mixed per oz., \$2 10
- 2308 Giant White 10
- 2310 " Rose 10
- 2311 " Light Blue 10
- 2312 " Dark Blue 10
- 2313 " Crimson 10
- 2316 " Mixed per oz., \$2 10
- 2318 Single White Comet. New. Fine for cutting 25

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful, spreading habit. Height, 1½ feet.

- 2328 White pkt., 10
- 2329 Violet-Red 10
- 2330 Crimson 10
- 2331 Scarlet 10
- 2332 Rose 10
- 2333 Dark Blue 10
- 2334 Light Blue 10
- 2335 Mixed per oz., \$1 10

JAPANESE TASSEL. An unusually distinct and picturesque variety. The flowers are grand in size, and their long petals are so curiously waved and curled as to resemble a Japanese chrysanthemum.

- 2338 Mixed pkt., 10

BALL, or JEWEL. Flowers of this strain are long-stemmed, quite round, and therefore especially desirable for cutting or bunching. Dwarf and free-flowering.

- 2348 White pkt., 10
- 2349 Apple Blossom 10
- 2350 Crimson 10
- 2351 Dark Blue 10
- 2352 Light Blue 10
- 2353 Mixed 10

LADY ASTER. An exquisite Aster, distinguished for its profuse bloom, graceful habit and peculiar, straight-edged leaves. Each plant produces 40 or more buds.

- 2356 Pure White (Lady in White) pkt., 10

TRIUMPH. The rich, heavy flowers are elegantly incurved, and have a wonderful depth and brilliancy of color. Height, 10 to 12 inches.

- 2362 Scarlet pkt., 10
- 2363 White 10

BRANCHING. This vigorous type forms broad, handsome bushes, covered with large, long-stemmed and long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect.

- 2364 Crimson pkt., 10
- 2365 Pink 10
- 2366 White 10
- 2367 Purple 10
- 2368 Lavender 10
- 2369 Mixed per oz., \$1 10
- 2370 Branching Comet, White 10
- 2371 " " Pink 10
- 2372 " " Carmine 10
- 2373 " " Mixed oz., \$1 10

VARIOUS ASTERS—

- 2376 Empress Frederick. Splendid pure white, extra large flowers; best of all for pots 25
- 2378 Ostrich Plume, Pure White 10
- 2379 " " Rose 10

VARIOUS ASTERS, continued.

ASTER, continued

2384	Mignon. Pure white	pkt., 10	2396	Mixed German Quilled . . . oz., 50c. . .	pkt., 5
2385	Midsummer Triumph. Scarlet	25	2397	" Globe-flowered German . . . oz., 60c. . .	5
2386	Snowball. Pure white	10	2398	" Single Annual	10
2393	Mixed Christmas Tree. Very fine	10	2400	" Perennial	10

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS

These collections are put up by the famous German Aster-growers, and they contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate, the collection of 24 Victoria Prize, for instance, containing 24 separate and distinct colors of that class.

24	Victoria Prize	\$1 50	18	Dw'f Chrysanthemum-fl'd. \$1 00	12	Large Rose-flowered . . . \$0 75
18	" "	1 25	12	" " " " " 75	6	" " " " " 45
12	" "	90	6	" " " " " 50	6	Queen 45
6	" "	50	12	Pyramidal Dwf. Bouquet. 75	6	Mignon 50
24	Truffaut's Perfection . . . I 25	8	" " " " " 50	6	Lilliput 40	
18	" " I 00	6	" " " " " 40	12	Imbricated Pompon . . . 90	
12	" " 75	12	Giant Comet I 00	6	" " " " " 50	
6	" " 45	8	" " " " " 75	6	White-centered Crown . . 50	
6	Princess (new) 75	6	" " " " " 60	6	Ball or Jewel 50	

AGERATUM

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum, which shows some exquisite and unusual shades of this color. Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders in contrast with such plants as geraniums, perillas, amarantus, etc., the rose, white and blue sorts are all exceedingly attractive when mingled with alyssum, candytuft and similar plants. They grow so well almost anywhere that many combinations are possible for them. The plants are neat, bushy and erect, with a continual profuse clustering of pretty brush-like flowers throughout the season. The dwarf blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season or, later, outdoors in a mellow seedbed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for winter flowering.



AGERATUM

2420	conspicuum. This and the next are tender perennials; sow early; flowers white; 1 ft.	pkt., 5
2422	Lasseauxi. Rose-colored clusters; 1 ft.	5
2424	Mexicanum (hA). Parent stock of the hardy annuals below; flowers blue; 1½ ft.	oz., 40c. . 5
2425	" album. White; 1½ ft.	" 50c. . 5
2426	" Dwarf Blue. Extra neat; 9 in.; fine for edgings	" 60c. . 5
2427	" Dwarf White. Pretty for contrast; 9 in.; fine for edgings	" 60c. . 5
2428	" Little Dorrit. Six inches high, 1 foot across; flowers azure-blue	" 75c. . 10
2430	" Swanley Blue. A fine new large-flowered sort; 1 ft.	" 75c. . 10
2434	" Mixed. All annual varieties	" 40c. . 5

ALYSSUM

For borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting, we recommend a liberal use of this dainty little flower. In borders sow thickly so as to form masses, and quite early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter bloom sow late in August, and thin the seedlings to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. Cut back after the first flowers fade, and others will come.

2440	maritimum (Sweet Alyssum) (hA). Fragrant white flowers all summer . per oz., 35c. . .	pkt., 5
2441	" compactum, Dwarf. Grows erect; 6 in.	50c. . 5
2444	" Thorburn's Bouquet. Very dwarf and compact; best for pots and borders; 3 in.	10
2445	" Little Gem. Pretty trailer; fine for edgings; very floriferous . . . per oz., 40c. . .	5
2446	" procumbens, White Carpet. Of trailing habit; flowers profusely	" 50c. . 10
2448	saxatile compactum (Gold Dust) (hP). Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year, and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flower-heads. Grayish foliage. 1 ft.	oz., 60c. . 5
2450	argenteum. Similar to the above, but dwarfer; 6 in.	" 60c. . 5

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

(Hardy Perennials)

A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. They may also be sown in the fall for flowering the following season. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but such rare sorts as *A. cœrulea* and *A. chrysantha* do best in partially shaded, well-drained nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

2456	caryophylloides.	Oddly striped with red and white; 1½ ft.	pkt.,	25
2457	Veitch's New Hybrids.	Comprises many new and beautiful combinations	50	
2458	chrysantha.	Flowers large, long-spurred, canary-colored; 3 ft.	10	
2459	clematidea hybrida.	A most beautiful new hybrid. Single and double mixed in great diversity of form and color	25	
2460	cœrulea (<i>Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine</i>).	One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals white. 3 ft.	25	
2464	flabellata nana alba.	White flowers; very early; 1 ft.	10	
2465	glandulosa vera.	Large, erect blue flowers, with pure white corolla; a splendid flower	25	
2468	truncata.	Dwarf, scarlet and yellow; 1 ft.	10	
2470	Skinneri (<i>Mexican Columbine</i>).	Very handsome and quite distinct; spurs and sepals long, crimson and light green; 3 ft.	25	
2472	vulgaris, Double White.	Showy and lasting; 2 ft.	5	
2473	“ Mixed.	Best colors per oz.,	30c.	5
2474	“ Single Mixed.	Many good sorts	“	30c. 5
	Collection of Aquilegia,	including 12 choice varieties		50

BALSAM

(*Impatiens Balsamina. hhA*)

A native of India, the garden Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in May soon form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way. For the finest flowers choice seed is more than usually essential, for cultivation and selection have wrought wonders with this plant. We offer only the finest *double* sorts.

2480	Double White oz., \$1 .	pkt.,	5	2494	Camellia-flowered White.	Flowers of extraordinary size, double and full-centered, with reflexed petals. The most elegant of all Balsams. per oz.,	\$1 .	pkt.,	5
2481	“ Peach Blossom oz.,	\$1 .	5						
2482	“ Carmine	\$1 .	5	2498	Camellia-flowered Mixed	per oz.,	75c.		5
2484	“ Lavender	\$1 .	5	2500	Finest Mixed	“	75c.		5
2486	“ Rose	\$1 .	5		Collections of Balsams, including—				
2487	“ Bright Scarlet	\$1 .	5		6 varieties Improved Camellia-flowered	\$0	65		
2488	“ Red, Spotted White	\$1 .	5		12 “ Double Rose-flowered		65		
2489	“ Solferino	\$1 .	5		6 “ “ “ “		35		
2490	“ Dark Blood-Red	\$1 .	5						
2492	“ Pale Yellow	\$1 .	5						

CALENDULA

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground quite early in spring, and the plants will be in bloom early in summer, and continue until late in the autumn. The flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange, are produced in great profusion, and are strongly effective in beds, borders or backgrounds. The dried flowers are sometimes used for flavoring soups and stews. The first eight varieties are all very double.

2520	officinalis (<i>Pot Marigold</i>).	Rich orange per oz.,	20c.	pkt.,	5
2521	“ grandiflora.	Very large-flowered; new strain per oz.,	30c.		5
2522	“ sulphurea.	Light yellow, large-flowered, extra choice	30c.		5
2523	“ Nankeen.	A rich, soft shade	“		25c. 5
2524	“ Meteor.	Creamy center, edged with orange; especially attractive	“		25c. 5
2526	“ Prince of Orange.	Glittering orange and yellow; very vivid-flowered.	“		25c. 5
2530	“ ranunculoides (<i>Garden Marigold</i>).	Handsome double flowers	“		30c. 5
2536	pluvialis (<i>Cape Marigold</i>).	White or ivory	“		25c. 5
2538	Pongei fl. pl.	Handsome double white flowers	“		40c. 5



BALSAM (See preceding page)

CALLIOPSIS (Coreopsis)

This is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red-maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting, especially *C. grandiflora* and *C. lanceolata*.

2550	marmorata (hA). Maroon and gold; 1½ ft.	per oz., 30c.	pkt., 5
2552	cardaminifolia (hA). Red and yellow; 1½ ft.		5
2553	Drummondii (<i>Golden Wave</i>) (hA). Gold and brown; 1 ft.	per oz., 30c.	5
2554	elegans picta (hA). Yellow and brown; 2 ft.	" 30c.	5
2560	grandiflora (hP). Large flowers of rich yellow; 2 ft.		10
2562	lanceolata (hP). Yellow, with brown eye. One of the best yellow flowers for cutting	oz., \$1	10
2563	California Sunbeams (hP). Flowers very large, in a great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown; 1 ft.		10
2566	Mixed Annual Sorts	per oz., 30c.	5

CAMPANULA

(*Canterbury Bell*)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious, and finest full-blown specimens of such varieties as *C. calycanthemum* can be transplanted to pots for house decoration by soaking the soil about them with water and lifting with a ball of earth. Sow seed of biennials outdoors early in July and thin or transplant to temporary quarters until October. Transplant, then, 6 or 8 inches apart, in a coldframe, where they will make large plants by spring and are as easily cared for as pansies. The old practice of covering Canterbury Bells with leaves through winter is not satisfactory. Transplant in spring, 18 to 20 inches apart in beds where they are to bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely, and are in fine form a long time. They also make beautiful pot-plants for Easter. If sown early in good soil the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year. All varieties like a rich, sandy soil, with good drainage.

2575	Carpatica (hP). Deep blue; 6 in. For rockeries, borders, beds and edgings	oz., 50c.	pkt., 5
2576	" alba . Flowers white; 6 in.	" 60c.	5
2578	" Mixed . Dwarf sorts	" 50c.	5
2582	Medium Blue (<i>Canterbury Bell</i>) (hB). Blooms first year if sown early; 2 ft.	" 40c.	5
2583	" White . Pretty for contrasts	" 50c.	5
2584	" Rose	" 60c.	5
2585	" Striped . Very fine	" 50c.	5
2586	" Mixed	" 40c.	5
2588	" Double Blue . Rich, heavy curious flowers, through summer and fall		10
2589	" " White . Of waxen appearance		10
2590	" " Rose		10
2592	" " Mixed		10
2598	" calycanthemum (<i>Cup and Saucer</i>) (hB). Handsome blue flowers; symmetrical in growth; often has 35 to 40 large flowers open at the same time on a single plant. Beautiful for pots or borders. Hardy biennial; 2 ft.		5
2599	" calycanthemum alba . A white-flowered variety of the above		5
2602	" " Mixed . Shades of blue and white		5
2604	" Prize Mixture of all colors, Medium, Calycanthemum, Single and Double	oz., 50c.	5
2606	macrostyla . Large, lovely violet flowers; 3 ft. Hardy annual		5
2607	Loreyi , Blue . Very pretty hardy annual		5
2608	nobilis alba . White, semi-double; 2½ ft.; June. Hardy biennial		10
2610	persicifolia grandiflora , Blue (hP). Hardy perennials, with superb large flowers; for finest effects plant the blue and white varieties together; 2 to 4 ft. June and July		25
2611	" grandiflora alba . A white-flowered variety of the above		25
	" grandiflora , Fine Mixed . Very showy		10
2614	Pyramidalis (<i>Chimney Bellflower</i>) (hP). Spikes 3 to 4 ft. tall, erect, pyramidal; flowers large and of a beautiful blue; blooms in late summer and autumn		5
2615	" alba . A white-flowered variety of the above		5
2618	Vidali (gP). White, very floriferous; tender perennial; 2 ft.		10
	Collection of Campanulas , including 12 vars. choicest sorts		60

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*)

The Candytufts are among our best white flowers for edgings, for bedding or massing, for rockeries and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month, and late in July for fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.



CAMPANULA (See preceding page)

CANDYTUFT, continued

2624	affinis, Dwarf (hA). Neat and pretty bedder; 6 in.	per oz.	25c.	pkt.,	5
2625	amara (hA). White; 1 ft.	"	25c.	"	5
2626	coronaria (<i>Rocket Candytuft</i>) (hA). Of candelabra form; flowers in upright spikes	oz.,	25c.	"	5
2627	" Empress . Especially attractive; 1 ft.	"	60c.	"	5
2628	" Little Prince . Very large heads of pure white flowers. Fine for borders and pots; 6 in.	per oz.,	25c.	"	10
2632	odorata (hA). Small white fragrant flowers	"	25c.	"	5
2634	umbellata (hA). Purple-flowered; 1 ft.	"	25c.	"	5
2635	" carnea . Flesh-colored; 1 ft.	"	40c.	"	5
2636	" Dunnetti . Dark crimson; 1 ft.	"	25c.	"	5
2637	" lilacina . Lilac; 1 ft.	"	25c.	"	5
2638	" carminea . Bright carmine; 1 ft.	"	40c.	"	5
2640	" Queen of Italy . New, dwarf, erect; fine pink flowers; 6 in.	"	40c.	"	5
2642	Dwarf Hybrids . Mixed colors. Neat and pretty, and long in bloom; 6 in.	"	75c.	"	5
2648	Mixed Annual Sorts	"	25c.	"	5

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFTS. These are shrubby, hardy, evergreen plants, and make a magnificent showing the second year from seed. They bloom very early, cushioning rock ledges, borders, or unsightly, rough spaces with banks of bloom. Sow outdoors either in spring or fall in any sunny place.

2656	sempervirens . The white flowers remain fresh nearly a month; 1 ft.	5
2658	Gibraltarica . Beautiful blush-white; 1 ft.	10
	Collection of Candytuft , including 6 vars. choicest annual sorts	30

CARNATION

(*Dianthus caryophyllus*)

The splendid Carnation of the florist is a very interesting plant to grow from seed, and it is not overexacting. Sown under glass in early spring, or later in the open ground, the plants will flower finely the second summer. For largest, richest flowers we recommend their culture in pots of rich soil, but with many they are also garden favorites, and grown in this way flowers of good quality may be enjoyed all summer if given plenty of water, good soil and a mulch about their roots. With tall varieties neat staking and tying is also necessary. Young plants are perfectly hardy outdoors, but when two or three years old they are injured by winter cold, so that sowings should be made every year.

MARGARET CARNATIONS are an extra-vigorous race especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of bloom few plants are finer; and for pots, also, their neat habit makes them very suitable. Grown as annuals, from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations, Provence, France.

2670	Margaret, Double White . Large, perfect flowers; 1 1/2 ft.	pkt.,	10
2672	" " Yellow . A clear, soft shade; 1 1/2 ft.	"	25
2673	" " Tall Mixed . 2 ft.	per oz.,	\$1.50
2674	" " Half Dwarf Mixed . 1 1/2 ft.	"	1.75
2675	" " Very Dwarf Mixed . 1 ft.	"	10
2678	Giant Margaret . Extra-large and perfect-flowering, in a rich variety of colors, including yellow; 80 per cent of the flowers come double; 1 ft.	"	25

PERPETUAL CARNATIONS. This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually abloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called, from their neat habit, "Tree Carnations."

2686	Chabaud Perpetual, Double . Mixed, yellow, red, white, etc.; 1 1/2 ft. Blooms in 7 months	25
2687	Dwarf Perpetual (à tige de fer) . 1 ft.	50
2688	Marie Chabaud . Pure canary-yellow; the most beautiful and most fragrant yellow	50
2689	Comtesse de Paris . Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed	50
2690	Jeanne Dionis . Enormous flowers of the purest white color and most perfect form	50
2691	Mme. B. Chabaud . Flowers yellow, shading to salmon and bright cherry-red	50
2692	Sparkling (Etincelant) . Bright glittering red of surpassing richness	50
2693	Giant Perpetual White . Very large, perfectly double; flowers in seven months after sowing.	50
2694	" " Yellow . Eighty per cent come true to color; creamy to golden yellow	50
2696	" " Fine Mixed . Enormous flowers, perfectly double; splendid colors	50
2698	Rose-leaved, Mixed . Round petals; 2 ft.	50

BORDER CARNATIONS, ETC. We invite attention to the splendid collections below.

2704	Red Grenadine, Double . Brilliant scarlet; 2 ft.	25
2705	Enfant de Nice (Improved Giant-flowered) . All colors. Flower in six months from seed.	50
2706	Early Dwarf Vienna . Fine for garden culture and for cutting; 1 ft.	10
2708	Fine Double Mixed . Many colors; 2 ft.	10
2710	Double Mixed	per oz., \$1
2712	Ordinary Mixed	50c.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF CARNATIONS

50 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$3 00	12 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$1 00
25 "	" " " "	1 75	6 "	" " " "	50
18 "	" " " "	1 25			

CASTOR BEANS. See Ricinus, page 90.



CARNATIONS (See preceding page)

CENTAUREA (Cornflower)

C. Cyanus is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These are bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water the flowers increase in size.

PERENNIAL FLOWERING. A dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility seems to suit them best.

- 2724 **macrocephala.**
Flower-heads large, showy, bright yellow; 3 ft. . . pkt., 10

PERENNIAL SILVER-LEAVED. These are used for borders or edgings, and thrive anywhere. Flowers white, leaves grayish; height 1 ft.; half-hardy.

- 2732 **candidissima** 1,000 seeds, \$1 . . pkt., 10
- 2733 **Clementi** per 1,000 seeds, 50c. . . 10
- 2734 **gymnocarpa** . oz., 80c. 10

HARDY ANNUALS. These flower finest in full sun and thin soil. Sow in the open ground in spring.

- 2735 **Americana.** Flowers lilac-purple; 3 ft. . . per oz., 40c. . . pkt., 5
- 2736 **imperialis, Mixed.** New; very large-flowered hardy class 10
- 2737 **odorata Chameleon.** Yellow and rose; fragrant; superb . . . 10
- 2738 **Margaritæ.** Pure white, 2½ inches across, exquisitely lacinated and delightfully scented; forms stocky, well-budded little bushes. A garden treasure; 1½ ft. . . 10
- 2740 **moschata.** See Sweet Sultan, in General List.



CENTAUREA

- 2741 **Cyanus (Blue Cornflower).** Sow plentifully in large, irregular beds; 1½ ft. . per oz., 30c. . . pkt., 5
- 2742 " **Emperor William.** Rich dark blue; 1½ ft. " 30c. 5
- 2744 " **Victoria, Dwarf Compact.** Only 9 inches high; for pots and edgings; azure-blue . . . 10
- 2746 " **nana compacta hybrida.** Another charming dwarf. All colors mixed; 9 in. 10
- 2748 " **Mixed** per oz., 25c. 5
- 2750 " **Double Mixed.** Odd and pretty 5

Collection of *Centaurea*, including 6 varieties of *C. Cyanus* (Cornflower) 30

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Annual Chrysanthemums bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seed in frames or window-boxes, and afterwards transplanting to the garden; or seed may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. A little pinching back in early growth makes the plants bushy and shapely. Average height, 1 to 1½ ft.

- 2760 **Coronarium, Double White** per oz., 30c. . . pkt., 5
- 2761 " " **Yellow.** The flowers are perfect bosses of gold 30c. 5
- 2762 " " **sulphureum.** Pale yellow " 40c. 5
- 2763 " " **imbricatum, Mixed** " 40c. 5
- 2767 " " **Mixed.** Yellow, white, etc. " 40c. 5

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

2772	Tricolor, White.	<i>Tricolor</i> sorts have beautiful rings and eyes of color	per oz., 40c.	pkt.,	5
2773	" Yellow		" 40c.	"	5
2774	" Scarlet.	Dark and rich	" 40c.	"	5
2776	" Golden Feather.	Semi-dwarf; foliage rich yellow; flowers bright red and white. Very useful and effective	per oz., 50c.	"	5
2778	" Eclipse.	Yellow, with velvety brown band	" 50c.	"	5
2779	" Burrigeanium.	Crimson-maroon, with white edge and inner circle	" 40c.	"	5
2782	" Mixed.	All colors	" 40c.	"	5
2784	" Double Golden.	Very handsome	" 60c.	"	5
2786	" " White			"	5
2787	" " Mixed		per oz., 75c.	"	5
2789	" " Golden-leaved Sorts.	A choice mixture of the beautiful new yellow-leaved sorts; flowers of various bright colors; most vivid in effect			25
2792	" " Hybrid Mixed			"	5
2796	<i>multicaule</i>	An exceptionally fine little bedder; flowers yellow; 3 in.			5
2797	<i>segetum</i> , Morning Star.	Large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting			10
2798	" Helios.	New; fine for cutting; pure golden yellow flowers of gigantic size, often 3 to 4 inches in diameter; very long-lasting			25
2799	<i>inodorum</i> , Double (hP).	Pretty white flowers; fine for cutting; 1 ft.			10
2802	<i>frutescens</i> (<i>Paris Daisy</i> , or <i>Marguerite</i>) (hP).	Beautiful for cutting and pot culture; long-stemmed, single white flowers with golden center			10
	Choice Collections, including 12 varieties <i>Chrysanthemum, Annual</i>				50
	" " " 6 " " " " " " " " " "				35

PERENNIAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS

This section includes the splendid, large-flowered sorts of the autumn shows, and also the pretty, hardy pompons that make bright masses of color in our gardens long after heavy frosts have cut down other flowers. We wish to make quite clear the distinction between this class and the Annual Chrysanthemums, described above, that, as has sometimes happened heretofore, customers may not order seed of the summer-blooming garden varieties, expecting them to yield the grand show flowers of late fall. The great blooms of the exhibitions are obtained from cuttings carefully cultivated. For ordinary culture and room decoration, plants pinched back to form a number of branches and holding from 15 to 20 flowers will be found satisfactory. Average height of show kinds, 3 feet.

2810	<i>Indicum grandiflorum.</i>	Will produce superb flowers of different types and colors	. . . pkt.,	10
2811	<i>Japonicum.</i>	Japanese varieties; globe-shaped, incurved, grandly double	. . . . .	10
2812	"	From Finest Flowers. An extra-choice mixture, giving flowers of the finest types.		25
2813	"	Pompon. The pretty hardy dwarfs, with bright, clustered flowers; 1½ ft.	. . . . .	10
2815	"	"California Fantasies." A superb mixture, containing a wonderful variety of the most beautiful æsthetic and fantastic forms	. . . . .	25

CLARKIA

These are among the prettiest native hardy annuals that come to us from beyond the Rocky Mountains. They bloom so freely and have flowers of such various bright colors that a bed of them in full bloom is a very beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, for vases and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through midsummer to late autumn. Average height, 1½ ft.

2822	<i>elegans rosea.</i>	Rose	oz., 30c.	pkt.,	5	2830	<i>pulchella rosea</i> , Double.	Rose	oz., 40c.	pkt.,	5
2823	"	Double.	Rose	oz., 40c.	5	2831	"	alba.	White	oz., 40c.	5
2824	"	alba, Double.	White.	" 40c.	5	2832	"	marginata.	White-edged	" 40c.	5
2826	"	Mixed	. . . . .	" 30c.	5	2834	"	White Tom Thumb	. . . . .	" 40c.	5
2828	<i>pulchella rosea.</i>	Rose	. . . . .	" 30c.	5	2836	"	Mixed	. . . . .	" 30c.	5

COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia cristata.* hhA)

We prize and plant the Cockscombs as an odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden. The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in gardens and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes these flower-heads much larger. They are bright from midsummer until frost.

2846	Empress , Dwarf Crimson.	Combs immense and vivid; foliage dark; 9 in.	. . . . .	pkt.,	10
2847	President Thiers.	Very dwarf; combs bright red	. . . . .	"	10

COCKSCOMB, continued

- 2848 **All-Aglow.** Large, fiery scarlet combs ; quite dwarf pkt., 25
- 2850 **Queen of Dwarfs.** Six or 8 inches tall, with ruby heads almost as broad 10
- 2852 **Glasgow Prize.** Dark leaves and crimson combs ; 1 ft 10
- 2854 **Dwarf Large Crimson.** A superb new sort, with enormous combs of richest, deepest crimson. A good plant for exhibitions ; 6 in. 10
- 2856 **Dwarf Fiery Scarlet.** A miniature plant, with enormous combs of intense fiery red. New, and a splendid sort 10
- 2857 **Japan Crimson.** The huge combs are much cut and beruffled ; 3 ft. 10
- 2860 **Mixed.** Large comb sorts per oz., \$1 . . . 5

COSMOS

This is now one of the notable fall flowers, the specialist's skill having recently added much to its beauty. A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have yet an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in

broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences at some little distance from the house and the garden walks. From seed started early in the house the plants will be 3 or 4 feet high by September, and tossing into the air a perfect storm of bright-colored, daisy-like flowers. Sowing the seed late and in poor soil will dwarf the plants. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains, with an average height of 4 feet.



DELPHINIUM

- 2870 **Titania.** A new chrysanthemum-flowered Cosmos with snow-white semi-double flowers over 2 inches in diameter. Petals irregularly lacinated pkt., 25
- Giant Fancy.** Flowers often 5 inches wide, and with the petals beautifully fringed.
- 2872 " " **White** 10
- 2873 " " **Red.** Deep and dark 10
- 2874 " " **Pink.** Bright clear shades 10
- 2875 " " **Mixed.** All shades from pure white to deep crimson 10
- 2878 **Tints of Dawn.** Of compact, bushy growth, early flowering. The handsome white circular flowers are delicately flushed with rose around the center 10
- 2880 **Marguerite.** Petals deeply and irregularly fringed ; in various bright colors ; exquisitely pretty 15
- 2883 **Mammoth Perfection, Rosita.** Pink 10
- 2884 " " **Erlinda.** White 10
- 2886 " " **Conchita.** Crimson 10
- 2887 **Yellow.** A distinct shade ; blooms early and all seasons ; 2 ft. 10
- 2888 **Klondyke.** Orange-colored 10
- 2890 **White Pearl.** Dainty and transparent . oz., 75c. 5
- 2891 **Pink Pearl** " 75c. 5
- 2894 **Mixed** " 50c. 5

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers can be seen from a long distance and are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding. Improvements are continually being made in the size of the flowers, as well as in the length and fullness of the spikes. Some of the species flower both early and late ; the season for all can be prolonged by



Copyrighted, 1903
by J. M. THORBURN & Co.

COSMOS (See preceding page)

DELPHINIUM, continued

cutting away withered flower-stems. They are sometimes increased by division, but are much more robust when grown from seed. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow; 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered, so called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety. The shades of color include light, dark and azure-blue, white, buff, rose, apple-blossom, pink, brick-red, red-lilac, dark lilac, violet and fawn. The varieties are seldom kept separate, as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season we treat them as hardy annuals.

2904	Ajais Dwarf Rocket. Finest colors; beautiful for bedding; 1 ft.	per oz., 30c.	pkt., 5
2905	“ Tall Rocket. Long, showy spikes; 2 ft.	“ 30c.	5
2906	“ Ranunculus-flowered. Double; colors fine; 2 ft.	“ 30c.	5
2908	“ Tall Branching. Choice mixed; 2 ft.	“	5
2910	cardiopetalum. Beautiful blue flowers; 1 ft.	per oz., 40c.	5
2912	Emperor, Branching Rose. This and the next are splendidly bright and showy, often showing 40 or 50 erect spikes of flowers; 2 ft.	per oz., 60c.	5
2913	“ “ White. Beautiful for cutting	“ 60c.	5

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in fall or very early in spring nearly all will bloom the first season. The foliage is clean and pretty; habit strong and neat; flower-spikes long and dazzling.

2918	Barlowi. Large, dark blue flowers; extra fine	25
2920	Brunonianum. Lovely blue, musk-scented flowers; very distinct; 3 ft.	25
2921	cardinale. Orange-scarlet. A California native; 2 ft.	25
2922	Cashmerianum. Spreading, many-branched; flowers often 2 in. wide; deep purplish blue; superb; 3 ft.	25
2924	Chinese Mixed (C. grandiflorum). The stems have many lateral branches, gracefully set with large flowers ranging from pure white to deep indigo-blue, the paler colors being especially admired. Young seedlings will bloom from midsummer until frost; 2 ft.	per oz., 50c.
2926	elatum, Blue (Bee Larkspur). Soft, clear blue flowers in fine tall spikes; 3 ft.	50c.
2927	“ hybridum, Finest Mixed. Very showy	“ 50c.
2929	formosum. Brilliant blue, with white center; especially fine and attractive; 3 ft.	75c.
2930	hybridum fl. pl. Finest double sorts in choice colors; a superb mixture; 3 ft.	25
2933	nudicaule. The most brilliant species of all, and the only pure bright scarlet. Dwarf and compact in growth, with flower stems of fine length. 1 ft. A native of California	10
2934	Zalil (sulphureum). Very beautiful hardy perennial, with long spikes of yellow flowers	10

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF DELPHINIUMS

12 varieties Dwarf Rocket	\$o 50	6 varieties Emperor	\$o 35
6 “ “ “	30	6 “ Ranunculus-flowered	30
12 “ Tall Rocket	50	8 “ Tall Branching	35
6 “ “ “	30	6 “ “ “	25
6 “ Dwarf Candelabra	35	6 “ Hybridum, Finest Double	75

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

The state flower of California. An annual incomparably bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, have beautiful silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn, for earlier germination and bloom the next spring. Also very useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers.

2942	Californica. True California Poppy. Rich yellow	per oz., 40c.	pkt., 5
2943	“ alba. Creamy white	“ 40c.	5
2944	“ Rose Cardinal. Intense carmine	“	5
2945	“ canaliculata rosea. New; most beautiful	“	10
2946	crocea. Pure deep orange	per oz., 40c.	5
2947	“ Double Orange	“ 75c.	5
2948	“ Double White	“	5
2950	Golden West. A superb new variety, with very large flowers of deep yellow; 2 ft.	“	10
2952	tenuifolia. Bright yellow; leaves dense and finely cut; 1 ft.	“	5
2954	maritima. Canary-yellow, with orange center; leaves grayish and beautifully cut	“	10
2955	Mandarin. Red-gold flowers, orange within and scarlet without	per oz., 50c.	5
2960	Mixed	“ 30c.	5

FORGET-ME-NOT

(*Myosotis*)

These daintily elegant little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils, and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower-sprays, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or coldframe. Once at home in a garden they establish themselves by self-seeding. All the varieties are general favorites. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 inches.

2970	Myosotis alpestris.	A pretty trailer, with blue flowers	per oz., 75c.	pkt., 10
2971	“	rosea. Rosy flowers; a pretty contrast for blue and white varieties		10
2972	“	alba. White; especially pretty	per oz., 90c.	10
2974	“	elegantissima. Blue; leaves white-edged; very attractive		10
2975	“	robusta grandiflora (Eliza Fonrobert). Grown extensively for cutting. Florets large, sky-blue, with yellow eye, in large clusters		10
2976	“	Victoria. Symmetrical and strong-growing; dwarf habit; flowers large, globular, sky-blue, abundant; fine for pots and cutting		25
2977	“	stricta. The new pillar-shaped sky-blue; most beautiful		10
2979	“	Mixed	per oz., 75c.	10
2982	“	Azorica. Dark blue, with white eye; 1 ft.		25
2983	“	cœlestina. Beautiful light blue; 1 ft.		25
2985	“	dissitiflora. Blooms very early; flowers blue. From Switzerland		10
2987	“	palustris (True Forget-me-not). Blooms the second year abundantly all season		10
2989	“	sylvatica. Blue, with yellow eye; likes dry soil; 1 to 2 ft.	per oz., 75c.	10

FOXGLOVE

(*Digitalis*)

The tall flower-stems of the Foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery, or in bold masses along walks or drives. Used as a background for lower plants they are also very fine. Often the spikes are 2 or 3 feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers. Some new sorts rival gloxinias in shadings and markings. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a coldframe, where they make extra-strong plants, that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich deep soil and partial shade. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. Easily cultivated. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut out and the side shoots will, in consequence, grow more vigorously.

2998	Purple (Common Foxglove). Best known	per oz., 30c.	pkt., 5
3000	White. Fine and attractive		5
3001	Large-flowered. Long racemes of large, bell-shaped yellow blossoms		5
3002	Rose		5
3005	Mixed	per oz., 30c.	5
	Digitalis gloxiniioides. This is a very handsome strain, with long, thick spikes of large flowers in a beautiful variety of colors. The name refers to the gloxinia-like spotted throats of the class.		
3008	gloxinioides, White. Very handsome; beautiful for cutting		5
3009	“ Purple		5
3010	“ Rose. Bright and showy		5
3012	“ Mixed. All the choice colors	per oz., 40c.	5
3015	maculata superba. Splendid spotted new strain	50c.	5
3017	monstroza, Splendid Mixed. Very large, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite beauty; 4 ft.		10
	Choice Collections, including 12 varieties of Foxglove		40

GODETIA

Choice, free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, for pots, and to grow in shaded places where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a coldframe, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil. Average height, 1½ feet.

3026	Rosamond. A splendid new sort; large glossy pink flowers	pkt., 10
3027	rubicunda splendens. Bright red; 1 ft.	5
3028	Princess of Wales. Dark crimson	5
3029	Lady Satin Rose. Bright carmine; very effective	5
3030	Fairy Queen. Large white flowers, with carmine spots	10
3032	gloriosa. Darkest red; dwarf and compact	5
3033	grandiflora maculata. Great white flowers, blotched with carmine	5
3035	White Pearl. Beautiful glossy white flowers	5

CODETIA, continued

3036	The Bride. White, with blush spots	pkt.,	5
3038	Duchess of Albany. Satiny white		5
3039	Lady Albemarle. Dark crimson		5
3040	Lindleyana. White and red; 1 ft.		5
3042	Bijou. Of dwarf, bushy habit; lovely blush color		5
3044	Whitneyi. Compact, with superb rosy flowers blotched with crimson; elegant pot-plant		5
3046	“ Brilliant. Carmine; very showy		5
3047	“ Duke of Fife. Intense red, with white spots; large-flowered and showy		5
3048	“ Duchess of Fife. White, with flesh-colored spots; bright red at petal-bases		5
3052	Mixed	per oz.,	30c.
	Collection of Godetias, including 6 choice varieties		30

HOLLYHOCK

(*Althæa rosea*)

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color-variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen-gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June to flower the next year. In final transplanting, give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, 4 feet. Our seed is of magnificent double varieties grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.

3058	Bright Pink	per oz., \$2 .	pkt., 10	3067	Scarlet	per oz., \$2 .	pkt., 10
3060	Canary Yellow	\$2 .	10	3069	Snow-White	2 .	10
3061	Blood-Red	\$2 .	10	3074	Mixed Allegheny		10
3062	Crimson	\$2 .	10	3075	Mixed	per oz., 75c.	10
3063	Golden Yellow	\$2 .	10		Choice Collections, including—		
3064	Lilac	\$2 .	10		12 varieties Hollyhocks, Chater's Superb	\$1	60
3065	Rose	\$2 .	10	8	“ “ “ “		75
3-66	Salmon	\$2 .	10	6	“ “ “ “		60

IPOMOEA

(*Moonflower. Morning-Glory. Cypress Vine*)

Of all our climbers for garden and greenhouse, these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth, carrying to great height a splendid curtain of leafage, studded, as summer heat comes on, with large, satiny blooms of lovely colors. Ipomœas grow so easily from annual sowings that it is no longer thought necessary to winter over roots or young cutting plants under glass. The large, horny seeds of some varieties should be soaked in hot water before planting. For early flowers sow in hotbeds or pots and boxes under glass, and transplant to rich, deep soil in summer quarters as soon as danger of frost is over, when sowings may also be made in the open ground. Nothing finer for porches, trellises, etc.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. From early sowings these begin to bloom in June and July and are full of beautiful flowers all the season, often blooming fully until cut down by frost.

3085	Baby Blue. Exceedingly beautiful sky-blue flowers	pkt.,	10
3086	coccinea. Scarlet flowers; 10 ft.	per oz.,	15c. 5
3087	“ lutea. A yellow-flowered variety		20c. 5
3089	Imperial Japanese. See Japanese Morning-Glories, page 82.		
3090	Northern Light. A beautiful hybrid, with extra large and handsome flowers of a beautiful lavender-pink; blooms very early; 15 ft.		10
3092	hederacea grandiflora. Rich sky-blue flowers with white margin; 15 ft.		5
3093	“ marmorata. Beautifully marbled with light and dark blue; throat pink; 15 ft.		5
3094	Nil. Flowers purple; 15 ft.		5
3095	limbata. Violet and white; 5 ft.	per oz.,	20c. 5
3097	Mexicana grandiflora alba. The great white Moonflower; 15 ft.		75c. 10
3098	“ “ hybrida. Flowers very large and numerous; blooms earlier; 15 ft.		10
3100	bona nox (<i>Good-Night, or Evening-Glory</i>). Opens large white flowers in the evening; 15 ft.		5
3101	hybrida Heavenly Blue. The very large clustered flowers of beautiful sky-blue open early in the morning. Unusually distinct and handsome; 10 ft. Sow early		25
3104	Quamoclit (<i>Cypress Vine, Star Flower</i>). A tender annual, with fine cut leaves and small star-shaped flowers. This, the type, is scarlet-flowered; 10 ft.	oz.,	30c. 5
	“ White	“	30c. 5
3106	“ Kerberi. A fine new scarlet-flowered variety that blooms late		10
3108	“ Mixed Cypress Vine	per oz.,	30c. 5
3110	Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine. Pretty leaves that are deeply lobed and fiery orange-scarlet flowers. A hardy annual	per oz.,	30c. 5

IPOMOEA, continued

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS. These handsome vines grow nicely in the open ground, but bloom almost too late to be very useful there, in all except warm climates. Grown in pots, tubs or greenhouse beds, they flower grandly between October and spring.

3112	Horsfalliae. A superb West Indian species of vigorous growth. The rich, thick leafage is beautiful; the flowers a deep glossy rose-purple; 15 ft.	pkt., 25
3113	Learii. Very quick and strong in growth, succeeding admirably outdoors sometimes. The flowers are a beautiful violet-blue; 15 ft.	25
3114	rubro-cœrulea. Bright red; 8 ft.	10
3115	“ alba. White flowers; 8 ft.	10
3116	setosa (Brazilian Morning-Glory). This vine makes an immense, thick growth of great lobed leaves, lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers with a satiny pink star in the center. The red pubescent stems and seed-pods add to its attractiveness; 10 to 20 ft.	10
3118	chrysantha. Yellow flowers; 10 ft.	10
	Collection, including 12 varieties. Annual sorts	50

LOBELIA

The Erinus varieties are charming little plants that bloom very quickly from the seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots we have nothing prettier; their exceedingly clear, cheery colors and generous bloom make them welcome anywhere. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately; or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil. Some stimulant given when they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers. Almost all are also good winter conservatory plants of trailing habit. The perennial or tall varieties are handsome, showy plants, found quite effective for backgrounds and grouping.

ERINUS VARIETIES (tA)—

3124	gracilis. Blue; trailing; beautiful for baskets	pkt., 5
3125	speciosa. A favorite blue-flowered edging plant; 6 in.	10
3126	alba. White flowers	10
3128	kermesina. Crimson	5
3129	Lindleyana. Rose; white eye	5
3130	Paxtoniana. Blue and white	10
3131	Barnard's Perpetual. Deep blue, with white eye; very fine	10
3132	grandiflora superba. Large blue flowers	10
3133	erecta, Crystal Palace compacta. Dark blue; for bedding; 6 in.	25
3135	“ Emperor William. Light blue.	10
3136	“ Golden Queen. Dwarf; blue flowers, yellow leaves	25

ERINUS VARIETIES, continued

3138	erecta, White Lady. Splendid new large-flowered white	pkt., 25
3140	Royal Purple. Deep blue, with a distinct white eye	10
3141	Mixed	per oz., 60c. 5
PERENNIAL, or TALL VARIETIES—		
3143	cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Long spikes of richest cardinal-red	10
3144	“ Queen Victoria. Brilliant scarlet, very dark leaves	50
3145	ramosa. Blue flowers in fall; 1 ft.	10
	Choice Collections, including—	
12 varieties	Lobelia	60
6	“ “	40

MARIGOLD

(Tagetes)

These, like the Calendulas, are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet.

3154	African. Stronger in growth and larger in flower than the French varieties. The dwarf sorts grow only about 18 inches high and bloom earlier than tall ones. Flowers lemon-yellow, double	oz., 50c.	pkt., 5
3156	“ Eldorado. Large, quilled, perfectly double; brilliant shades of yellow	oz., 60c.	5
3157	“ Nugget of Gold. Golden yellow, double	“ 75c.	5
3158	“ Pride of the Garden. Extra large, double flowers of richest yellow; dwarf and neat	“	10
3159	“ Delight of the Garden. Also dwarf and large-flowered; lemon-yellow, double	“	10
3162	“ Mixed Double	per oz., 50c.	5
3164	French, Tall Orange. Yields an amazing number of charmingly conventional, orange-colored little blossoms; 1 ft.	per oz., 50c.	5
3165	“ Dwarf Striped. This and the next have flowers handsomely marked; 1½ ft.	oz., 50c.	5
3166	“ Gold Striped. Rich and quaintly striped double flowers	“ 50c.	5
3168	“ Legion of Honor. Single golden yellow blooms, marked with velvety red; very dwarf	“	10
3169	“ Tall Mixed Double	per oz., 50c.	5
3170	“ Dwarf Mixed Double	“ 50c.	5
	Choice Collections, including 8 varieties, Marigold, Double French		35
	“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ “		25
	“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ “ African		25

See also *Calendula*, page 68, for the popular *Pot Marigold*

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda. hA*)

Every in- or outdoor garden must have Mignonette in plentiful supply. The seed can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding out about April 15. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August, a row or two at a time for succession. The July sowing will make good winter-flowering plants. Average height, 1 foot.



- 3176 *Reseda odorata*. Sweet oz., 15c. . pkt., 5
- 3177 *grandiflora*. Large flowers oz., 15c. . . 5
- 3178 **Golden Queen**. Golden yellow 30c. . . 5
- 3179 **Crimson Queen**. Crimson " 30c. . . 5
- 3180 **Machet Dwarf**. Deep red; 9 in. . . . " 60c. . . 10
- 3181 **Golden Machet** " 60c. . . 10
- 3182 **Bismarck** New improved dwarf; fine 10
- 3183 **Gabrielle**. Large red; 9 in. . . . oz., 60c. . 10
- 3184 **Victoria**. Compact; brilliant red; 6 in. . oz., 60c. 10
- 3186 **Miles' Spiral**. 1 ft. per oz., 30c. . 5
- 3187 **Giant Pyramidal**. 1½ ft. " 20c. . 5
- 3190 **Allen's Defiance**. Full, round spikes of great length; very fragrant and fine for cutting; 1½ ft. 10
- 3192 **Elois Francois**. Spikes long, of a rich, attractive red; best for forcing; 1 ft. 10
- 3193 **Parson's White**. White and buff; 9 in. 5
- Choice Collection**, including—
- 10 varieties of **Mignonette** \$0 50

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY

This race is now celebrated everywhere for extraordinary beauty. One great charm lies in the infinite variety of its flowers and leaves. The latter differ greatly in shape as well as in size, and while some are plain green, others are oddly marbled and blotched with white or yellow. The colors and markings of

the flowers are almost indescribable, varying from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples of every shade to almost black. There are velvety single self-colors, a few doubles and semi-doubles, others with quilled or feathered

petals, many fancifully bordered, blotched, striped, penciled and marbled, hardly any two plants from a seed packet seeming alike. The vines are wonderfully vigorous, growing rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet, and their foliage is spangled with hundreds of these large and lovely flowers. (For Morning-Glories, see page 80 and General List of Flower Seeds.)

JAPANESE MORNING-GLORIES

- 3198 **Finest Single Mixed**. Large-flowered; all colors per oz., 25c. . pkt., 5
- 3199 **Fringed Single Mixed**. All beautifully fringed 50c. . . . 10
- 3200 **Double-flowered Mixed**. Superb mixture of double sorts 10
- 3201 **Giant "Mikado"**. The largest-flowered of all 10
- 3202 **Yellow**. Very distinct and striking 10

BRAZILIAN MORNING-GLORY (*Ipomoea setosa*)

This vine makes an immense, thick growth of great lobed leaves, lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers with a satiny pink star in the center. The red pubescent stems and seed pods add to its attractiveness; 10 to 20 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.



MIGNONETTE (See preceding page)

NASTURTIUMS

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close. Plant the seeds an inch deep, and thin seedlings to 10 or 12 inches apart.

DWARF, or TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS

(*Tropæolum nanum*)

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing and most profusely the whole season. A bed of them in full bloom is a perfect glory of color, and a good 6 x 2-foot bed will yield about 1,000 flowers per day. Average height, 9 inches.

3210	Aurora. Yellow; veined . oz., 20c. pkt.,	5	3224	King Theodore. Black, velvety. oz., 25c. pkt.,	5
3211	Beauty. Yellow and scarlet . oz., 20c. .	5	3225	Lady Bird. Yellow and red . oz., 25c. .	5
3212	Chameleon. Splashed with crimson, bronze and yellow . . . oz., 30c.	5	3226	Prince Henry. Light yellow, marbled scarlet oz., 20c. .	5
3213	cœruleo-roseum. Bluish rose . " 15c.	5	3228	Rose " 15c. .	5
3215	Crimson " 15c.	5	3229	Ruby King. Dark red " 20c. .	5
3216	Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow and carmine per oz., 20c. .	5	3230	Spotted " 15c. .	5
3218	Empress of India. Deep crimson; fine dark foliage oz., 20c. .	5	3232	White or Pearl " 15c. .	5
3219	Golden King. Golden yellow " 20c. .	5	3234	Yellow " 15c. .	5
3220	Golden Cloth. Golden yellow leaves, scarlet flowers oz., 20c. .	5	3236	Lilliput. About 6 inches high . oz., 30c. .	5
3222	King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet. oz., 20c.	5	3238	Mixed per lb., \$1; oz., 10c. .	5
				Collections, including—	
			12 varieties Tom Thumb Nasturtiums	50	
			8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	35	

TALL, or CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

(*Tropæolum majus*)

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot-plants for winter flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases. Sow plenty of seeds in drills, and thin to 6 inches. They bloom most quickly and profusely in poor soil.

3243	Jupiter. New giant-flowered; beau- tiful golden yellow. oz., 30c. . pkt.,	10	3255	Scheuerianum. Spotted . oz., 15c. . pkt.,	5
3244	Chameleon. Various . " 15c.	5	3257	" Striped . " 15c.	5
3245	Dark Crimson " 15c.	5	3258	Schillingi. Yellow, spotted . oz., 15c. .	5
3246	Edward Otto. Brownish lilac . oz., 25c. .	5	3259	Schulzi. Darkest-leaved . . . " 15c. .	5
3247	Golden-leaved. Scarlet flowers " 15c. .	5	3260	Striped " 15c.	5
3248	hemisphæricum. Orange " 15c. .	5	3262	Yellow " 15c.	5
3249	Orange " 15c.	5	3266	Fine Mixed . . . per lb., 75c. " 10c. .	5
3250	Pearl. Whitish " 15c. .	5		Choice Collections—	
3252	Rose " 15c.	5	12 varieties Tall Nasturtiums	50	
3254	Scarlet " 15c.	5	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	35	

LOBB'S AND OTHER NASTURTIUMS

(*Tropæolum Lobbianum, etc.*)

TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM. This class is remarkable for the intensely brilliant colors of its flowers, which are a trifle smaller than those of other sorts. In moderately rich soil they climb high and bloom brilliantly. Average height, 6 feet.

3272	Asa Gray. Yellowish white per oz., 25c. . pkt.,	5
3273	fulgens. Dark scarlet " 25c.	5
3274	Marguerite. Pale yellow, flushed blood-red	50c.
3275	Lucifer. Very dark scarlet " 25c.	5
3276	Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood-red " 25c.	5
3277	Geant des Batailles. Sulphur and red " 25c.	5
3278	Primrose. Cream, with brown spots " 50c.	5
3279	Crystal Palace. Scarlet " 25c.	5
3280	Spitfire. Brilliant scarlet " 25c.	5
3282	Lilli Schmidt. Scarlet " 25c.	5
3286	Finest Mixture " 20c.	5
3288	Madame Gunter Hybrids. A French strain noted for wide range of fine colors . oz., 25c. .	5

GREENHOUSE PERENNIALS. Beautiful climbers for house decoration. Should be grown in pots.

3290	<i>Tropæolum pentaphyllum.</i> Orange and yellow	10
3291	" <i>tricolor grandiflorum.</i> Orange, purple and red-brown	25
	Collections of Tropæolum Lobbianum—12 varieties, 50 cts.; 6 varieties	30



PANSIES

PANSY

(*Viola tricolor*, Heart's-ease. hA)

The Pansy is a plant that we all delight to grow in plentiful supply for flowers all the year. For very early outdoor bedding the seed is sown in fall, in a coldframe, or in rich, moist garden beds from which the plants can be transferred to a coldframe, setting them 2 or 3 inches apart each way, before severe winter weather begins. In spring three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter bloom in a frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often winter nicely, and bloom until midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early, so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seed sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers.

- 3298 **Thorburn Superb.** The richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the finest colors, largest flowers and most beautiful forms . oz., \$5.00 . pkt., 25
- 3299 **Bugnot Superb Blotched.** An exceedingly large three-blotched strain, with upper petals finely lined; great diversity of finest colors per oz., \$7.00 . 50
- 3300 **Cassier, Finest Mixed.** Flowers of grand size, beautifully spotted " 5.00 . 25
- 3301 **Masterpiece.** Curled, wavy petals; splendid colors; new and distinct 25
- 3302 **Madame Perret.** A splendid new giant-flowered strain, comprising all shades of red from light rose to dark purple, some of them finely striped 25
- 3305 **Parisienne Mixed.** New strain; handsome, large-flowering oz., \$2.00 . 10
- 3306 **Fine Large English.** All colors mixed " 1.25 . 10
- 3307 **Mixed.** Ordinary strain " .75 . 5
- 3308 **Azure-Blue.** Very fine color " 1.00 . 10
- 3309 **Black-Blue.** Dark velvety " 1.00 . 10
- 3310 **Black (Faust, or King of the Blacks).** Almost coal-black " 1.25 . 10
- 3311 **Bronze.** Golden bronze " 1.25 . 10
- 3316 **Coquette de Poissy.** Distinct mauve, shading almost to white on the upper petals. " 1.50 . 10

PANSIES, continued

3318	Dark Purple.	Deep rich color	per oz.,	\$1 00	. pkt.,	10
3319	"	Silver-edged. Margins pure white	"	1.25		10
3320	Emperor William.	Splendid; ultramarine-blue; very showy	"	1.25		10
3321	Fairy Queen.	Light blue, with white border				10
3322	Fawn Color (<i>Prince Bismarck</i>).	Quaint and pretty	per oz.,	\$1.00		10
3323	Fire King.	Golden yellow; upper petals purple	"	1.50		10
3324	Gold-margined.	Splendid bright color	"	1.00		10
3325	Light Blue.	Lovely sky-blue	"	1.00		10
3326	Lord Beaconsfield.	Deep purple-violet, shading to light blue	"	1.25		10
3328	Meteor.	Bright yellow and brown; attractively blotched and margined	"	1.50		10
3329	Odier.	Extra-large; blotched; rich colors; Show Pansies	"	5.00		25
3330	Peacock.	Large, peacock-blue flowers, edged with white	"	4.00		25
3332	President Carnot.	Pure white petals, each with a deep blotch	"	3.00		10
3334	Rainbow, or Pheasant's Eye (<i>Quadricolor</i>).	Very fine strain	"	1.25		10
3336	Red Riding Hood.	Brilliant shades of red	"	1.25		10
3337	Ruby.	Splendid new strain; richest red shades				10
3338	Snow Queen (<i>candidissima</i>).	Pure satiny white	per oz.,	\$1.25		10
3339	Spotted on Yellow Ground.	New extra-fine English strain	"	1.25		10
3340	Tiger.	Curiously striped and mottled	"	1.50		10
3342	Victoria.	A fine deep solid wine-red	"	2.00		10
3343	White, with Black Center.	Very showy	"	1.25		10
3344	Yellow, with Black Center.	Splendid	"	1.25		10
3345	Yellow Gem.	Pure yellow, without eye	"	1.50		10

TRIMARDEAU GIANT. This strain has remarkably large flowers, carried well above their leaves, and generally marked with large blotches; the plants are extra-vigorous and compact.

3352	Giant White	. . . . .	per oz.,	\$3		25
3353	" Yellow (<i>Golden Crest</i>)	. . . . .	"	3		25
3354	" Bridesmaid.	Most beautiful rosy white ground, with dark center blotches				25
3355	" Ruby.	Richest shades of red, scarlet, orange-scarlet and wine-red				25
3356	" Auricula-flowered.	Very effective				25
3357	" Striped	. . . . .	per oz.,	\$3.00		25
3358	" Azure-Blue	. . . . .	"	3.00		25
3359	" Black-Blue	. . . . .	"	3.00		25
3360	" Mixed	. . . . .	"	2.50		25
3366	Tufted Pansies.	A splendid strain, including all the finest colors				25

Choice Collections of Pansies or Heart's-ease—

24	varieties	. . . . .	\$1 25	8	varieties	. . . . .	60
18	"	. . . . .	1 00	6	"	. . . . .	50
12	"	. . . . .	75				

PETUNIA HYBRIDA

(hhA)

Once fairly started, the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. The Large-flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Sow in hotbed, coldframe, or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May, and transplant about a foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors.

SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERED. These have flowers 4 or more inches across. Our strains are superb, and the collections offered contain only the finest varieties. Average height, 1½ feet.

3376	White.	Clear paper-white flowers of unusual size			pkt.,	10
3377	intus aurea.	Large, yellow-throated, crimson flowers				25
3378	Crimson Giant "Midnight."	Great flowers of deepest crimson				25
3380	Purple.	Royal in color and size				25
3382	Rose.	A charming shade				25
3383	The Rainbow.	Of richest colors, with yellow, penciled throats				50
3385	Ring of Emerald.	Pink and crimson, bordered with green				50
3386	alba magnifica.	A new variety, with large flowers of the clematis shape				50
3388	superbissima.	Grand flowers of various colors, with richly tigered throats				50
3390	Thorburn Superb Giant.	A strain of surpassing beauty, with flowers extremely large and deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and elegantly fringed				25
3391	Howard's Star.	Rich crimson, with distinct white star in center				10
3392	Superb Single Mixed.	Offers a grand variety of colors				25

PETUNIA HYBRIDA, continued

FRINGED LARGE-FLOWERING.

These have deeply cut and fluted margins.

- 3394 **White, "Snow Storm."** pkt., 25
- 3395 **Crimson** 25
- 3397 **Titania.** Beautiful velvety purple flowers with broad white margins pkt., 50
- 3398 **Ruffled Giants.** Extra large flowers, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed 50
- 3399 **Thorburn's Century Prize** An unrivaled strain of fringed, ruffled, giant-flowered sorts in most beautiful colors. Our novelty of last year 50
- 3400 **Mixed Fringed** 25
- 3402 **Perfection.** Choicest fringed sorts 50

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING.

Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful either for house, garden or conservatory. The Double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows.

- 3404 **Double Mixed** pkt., 50
- 3405 **Double Fringed Mixed.** Flowers large and much beruffled; very choice. 75
- 3407 **Double Fringed Lady of the Lake.** Exquisite flowers of finest size and purest white 75
- 3408 **Double Fringed "Heliotrope."** New; mauve and heliotrope colorings 75
- 3409 **Double Fringed Snowball.** A grand pure white; extremely double; extra large flower pkt., 75



PETUNIAS

SINGLE BEDDING VARIETIES.

Smaller-flowered sorts, found most valuable for beds and masses.

- 3415 **Countess of Ellesmere.** Dark rose, with fine white throat 10
 - 3416 **Inimitable Dwarf.** Bushy little plants, covered with masses of star-shaped flowers; 5 to 8 in. 10
 - 3417 **venosa.** Various colors; beautifully veined 10
 - 3422 **Mixed Single.** Very fine colors, striped and blotched per oz., \$1.25 5
- Collections of Petunias.** These contain only the finest varieties.
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 varieties Single Large-flowering \$1 00 6 " " " 60 12 " Double Fringed 1 50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 varieties Double Fringed \$0 80 12 " " Large-flowering 1 50 6 " " " 80 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, ETC.

(Flame Flower)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. For pot culture, as trailers, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or on a seed-bed, as the Phlox trans-

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, ETC., continued

plants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seed-pods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time. Average height, 1 foot.

GRANDIFLORA. This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts. Showy and constant.

- 3428 *alba*. Pure white pkt., 10
- 3429 *alba oculata* 10
- 3430 *atropurpurea*. Dark purple 10
- 3431 *Chamois Rose*. A soft shade 10
- 3432 *coccinea*. Large; brilliant scarlet 10
- 3434 *Crimson* 10
- 3436 *Eclipse*. Rosy violet, blue-veined 10
- 3437 *Half-Dwarf Crimson Bouquet*. Rich 10
- 3438 *Isabellina*. Yellow 10
- 3439 *kermesina*. Vivid crimson 10
- 3440 *rosea*. Rose 10
- 3442 *splendens*. Scarlet and white 10
- 3443 *stellata splendens*. Star-like crimson. 10
- 3444 *William I*. Scarlet-striped 10
- 3448 *Mixed*. Various large-flowering sorts per oz., 75c. 10

DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this charming section grow only 6 or 8 inches high, and form dense masses of bloom all summer. They are especially useful for beds, edgings, pots, etc.

DWARF VARIETIES, continued

- 3450 *Surprise*. Brilliant vermilion, with pure white star center; splendid for groups and edgings pkt., 10
- 3452 *Snowball*. Pure white 10
- 3453 *Fireball*. Bright flame-red 10
- 3454 *hortensiaeflora*. Rose 10
- 3456 *Chamois Rose*. Very fine 10
- 3457 *Heynholdii*. Scarlet. Fine for pots 10
- 3460 *Graf Gero, Mixed*. Fine for pots 10
- 3462 *Fancy Mixed* per oz., \$2 10

SMALL-FLOWERED VARIETIES—

- 3464 *Radowitzii*. Rose, spotted white 5
 - 3465 *cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg)*. Star-shaped; many colors oz., \$1 10
 - 3466 *Mixed*. All colors " 50c. 5
- Collection, including—
10 varieties *Phlox Drummondii* 50

PERENNIAL PHLOXES. These hardy Phloxes make large bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely colored flowers.

- 3470 *Phlox decussata, Mixed* pkt., 10
- 3472 *Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed* 25

PINKS (Dianthus)

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassable for color and fragrance. They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in spring, or in an open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; dwarf ones about 6 inches. If especially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mould and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, 1 foot.



PINKS

- 3478 *Dianthus dentosus hybridus*. Pretty lilac flowers pkt., 5
- 3479 *Dianthus superbus, Dwarf Double White*. Very double, snowy flowers; fine form; 9 in. 5

CHINENSIS (China, or Indian Pinks).
The flowers of all are double and showy.

- 3482 *Double White China Pink* 5
- 3483 " *Dark Red China Pink*. A rich, constant color 5
- 3484 " *Mixed China Pink*. All best colors oz., 40c. 5

HEDDEWIGII (Japan Pinks). Unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed.

- 3486 *Single Mixed* per oz., 75c. 5
- 3487 " *Queen of Holland*. Splendid pure white Japan Pink introduced recently 10
- 3488 " *Eastern Queen*. Rose-colored flowers, 2 to 4 inches across; finely striped and stained 10

PINK, HEDDEWIGII, continued

3489	Single	Crimson Belle.	Flowers large and handsome; dark red	pkt.,	10
3490	"	The Bride (Little Gem).	White, with purple center		10
3491	Double	Mixed		per oz.,	75c. 10
3492	"	"Mourning Pink."	Very large, double flowers of blackish crimson, fringed white		10
3493	"	"Fireball."	Brilliant scarlet; very compact and floriferous		25
3494	"	diadematus (Diadem Pink).	Magnificent in color and variety	per oz.,	\$1.25 10
3495	laciniatus,	Salmon Queen.	Beautiful rosy salmon; single		10
3496	"	Oriental Beauty.	Petals wide, crinkled, richly marked with pink, white, etc.		10
3497	"	Snowflake.	Pure white; extra fine		10
3498	"	Single Mixed.	Fringed flowers of all colors	per oz.,	75c. 5
3499	"	Double Mixed		"	\$1.25 10
IMPERIALIS FL. PL. (Double Imperial Pink). Robust, bushy growers, with large double flowers.					
3502	Double	Mixed		per oz.,	50c. 5
3503	"	Dark Red.	A deep, rich color		5
3504	"	Dwarf White.	Great snowy flowers; 9 in.		5
3505	"	Mixed		per oz.,	50c. 5
PLUMARIUS (Sweet May Pinks). These are the fine, fragrant perennials of old-time gardens, still reckoned among the most beautiful of all Pinks for massing and cutting.					
3507	Pheasant's Eye.	Pretty fringed flowers			5
3508	Scoticus (Double Scotch Pink).	A new series of exquisite colors; ours is the finest strain.			25
3509	semperflorens (Perpetual Pink).	Double, semi-double and single; of various colors; fragrant			10
3510	Single Pink, Mixed			per oz.,	40c. 5
3511	Double and Semi-Double Grass Pinks.	Pretty flowers of delicate colors			10
	Collections of Pinks, including 12 varieties	Fine China			50
	" " " " 8 " " "				40
	" " " " 6 " " "				30

POPPY (Papaver)

Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies, which, in some one or other of their many forms, continue to enliven it with a profusion of bright blooms until frost. No other flower so bold and brilliant has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; effective among shrubbery. Average height, 2 to 4 feet.

3513	bracteatum.	Scarlet; 3 ft.	per oz.,	50c.	pkt., 5
3514	Oriental.	Enormous flowers of deep flashing scarlet; entirely hardy anywhere; 3 ft.			10
3515	"	Mixed Hybrids. Finest shades			10
3516	"	Tribly. New; brilliant salmon; very fine			25
3517	nudicaule (Iceland Poppy).	These dwarf, bright yellow Poppies form one of the chief attractions of the garden through several months. They are most beautiful when grown in masses from seed sown early every year; 1 ft.			10
3518	"	aurantiacum. Orange. All this class has crimped petals and peculiar grace			10
3519	"	album. Pure white			10
3520	"	Mixed Iceland Poppies	per oz.,	75c.	10

ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self-colored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, 3 feet.

3521	Thorburn Giant White.	White flowers of grand form and size; 3 to 4 ft.			10
3522	Maid of the Mist.	Pure white, single, very large, deeply fringed; 3 to 4 ft.			10
3523	Miss Sherwood.	New, large, single, satiny white, with upper half of petals chamouis-rose; the flowers are of great substance and fine for cutting			10
3524	Mephisto.	Beautifully fringed; varies from red and black to rose and white			5
3525	Flag of Truce.	Pure white, large and showy flowers	per oz.,	75c.	10
3526	Shirley.	Indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy; a favorite for cutting	"	75c.	10
3528	glaucum (Tulip Poppy).	Striking, tulip-shaped flowers of intensely brilliant scarlet; dwarf.			10
3529	pavonium (Peacock Poppy).	Intense scarlet, with broad bands of purplish black			5
3530	umbrosium.	Rich crimson, spotted with black			5
3531	lævigatum.	Scarlet, with white marks at petal bases; very showy			10
3533	Danebrog.	Large, single, scarlet, with white cross at base of petals			5
3535	Double White		per oz.,	25c.	5
3536	"	Scarlet	"	25c.	5
3537	"	Mikado. Large white flowers, attractively fringed with rose	"	25c.	5
3538	"	Cardinal. The immense scarlet flowers last unusually well			10

POPPY, ANNUAL VARIETIES, continued

3539	Double American Flag. White, bordered with scarlet	pkt.	10
3540	“ Carnation-flowered. Very double, fringed; colors dazzling	per oz.,	20c. 5
3541	“ Pæony-flowered. Large, handsome flowers of many colors	“	20c. 5
3542	“ Ranunculus-flowered. Flowers small, finely formed, double	“	30c. 5
Collections of Poppies, including—			
12 varieties	Double Carnation-flowered	\$0 50	6 varieties Double Dwarf Pæony-flowered . . . \$0 30
12 “	Double Pæony-flowered	50	6 “ Ranunculus-flowered 30

PORTULACA

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care; it can be transplanted in full flower. Average height, 6 inches.

SINGLE VARIETIES. Each strong plant will cover a space about 2 feet in diameter.

3546	splendens. Crimson	pkt.	5
3547	Rose, Carnation-striped		5
3548	Thellusonii. Scarlet		5
3549	albiflora. Pure white		5
3550	aurea. Deep golden yellow		5
3551	Thorburni. Beautiful bright yellow		5
3552	rosea. Rich rose		5
3554	Mixed	per oz.,	50c. 5

DOUBLE VARIETIES. The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed, it must be saved from semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds.

DOUBLE VARIETIES, continued

When the full doubles appear, cuttings can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full double flowers.

3556	Double Scarlet	pkt.,	15
3558	“ Yellow		15
3561	“ Bright Red		15
3562	“ Striped		15
3563	“ Rose		15
3564	“ Golden		15
3565	“ White		15
3566	“ New French White		15
3570	“ Mixed	per oz.,	\$5 10

Collections, including—

12 varieties	Portulaca, single	60
6 “	“ double	60

RICINUS

(Castor-Oil Plant)

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects, and may be used in a variety of ways. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among Cannas, scarlet Pelargoniums, etc. Tall varieties grow from 8 to 10 feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. Half-hardy annuals.

3574	Borboniensis. Violet . oz., 15c. .	pkt.,	5
3575	Africanus. Bright colors; 8 ft.		5
3576	Gibsoni. Violet-bronze; 5 ft.		5
3577	macrophyllus. Dark purple; 6 ft.		5
3578	Cambodgensis. Glistening red-maroon; stems black; 5 ft. . . oz., 40c.		5
3579	macrocarpus. Deep purple; 5 ft.		5
3580	Philippinensis. Immense leaves; 6 ft.		5
3581	“ purpureus. Rich purple		5
3582	sanguineus. Red stems and seeds; 6 ft.	pkt.,	5
3583	Zanzibariensis. Surpasses all in size and beauty of colors, which include glaucous-green, coppery brown, metallic red, brownish purple, red-maroon and bronze; 8 to 10 ft. . . oz., 50c.		5
3588	Mixed	“	15c. 5
Collections, including—			
12 varieties	Ricinus, choicest sorts	50	
6 “	“ “ “	30	

SALVIA

(Flowering Sage)

The *Salvia splendens* is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. For pot culture, for cutting, for borders, and for forming bushy, hedge-like lines in the garden it is very valuable. In this climate sow seed in window-boxes or frames, in March or April, and set the plants outdoors the latter part of May; or sow outdoors not before first of June, and protect from

SALVIA, continued

heavy rains and strong winds. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year and all are treated as annuals.

- 3592 **argentea** (hP). Silvery leaved; flowers white; blooms in spring; 3 ft. pkt., 5
 - 3593 **farinacea** (hA). Light blue flowers in great abundance; forms a neat bush; 3 ft. 5
 - 3594 **patens**. A handsome tender perennial, with erect spikes of superb rich blue flowers in summer 25
 - 3595 **Rœmeriana** (hA). Crimson-flowered; very dwarf and of neat habit 5
- SPLENDENS.** These are the well-known bedders, single plants of which carry hundreds of long, flaming flower-spikes open at one time, keeping up the display until frost.
- 3597 **splendens grandiflora**, Scarlet. A rich-flowered bedder; 3 ft. per oz., \$1.50 . . . 10
 - 3601 " **compacta erecta** "Bonfire." Our well-known compact Salvia—the freest-blooming of all, seemingly on fire all the time with dense, flaming scarlet spikes; 2½ ft. 25
 - 3602 " **erecta**. Long dark scarlet sprays; very brilliant; 3 ft. 10
 - 3603 " **Golden Foliage**. The yellow foliage and red flowers contrast brightly; 3 ft. 25
 - 3604 " **Silverspot**. Rich green leaves elegantly spotted with yellow. The intense bright scarlet flowers are large and lavishly borne; neat and compact; 2½ ft. 25
 - 3605 " **New Bright Scarlet**. Very compact; flower-spikes 10 inches long, 25
 - 3606 " **Black-seeded Dark Scarlet**. New. Very dark scarlet; compact growth 25
 - 3607 " **Lord Fauntleroy**. Our new dwarf Salvia, introduced last year. The plants grow only 18 inches high, are very compact and covered with flower-spikes standing clear above the foliage and of a brilliancy of color exhibited by no other plant. Fine for bedding in masses or for borders around beds of taller plants. 25

- 3607a **Splendens Maroon Prince**. Maroon color; striking and distinct. New variety 25



SALVIA SPLENDENS SILVERSPOT

SNAPDRAGON

(*Antirrhinum*)

The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings, some of wonderful brilliancy, others soft and pleasingly shaded, and still others with a velvety appearance. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground plants will bloom in July and August. For early flowers sow under glass in February or March and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil moderately enriched. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated as an annual and sown every year. Average height, 1½ feet.

- 3608 **Delilah**. White and carmine pkt., 5
- 3609 **Galathée**. Crimson and white 5
- 3610 **Striped**. Odd and pretty 5
- 3611 **Firefly**. Scarlet and white 5
- 3611a **Romeo**. New; lovely deep rose 5
- 3612 **White**. Beautiful for cutting 5
- 3613 **Yellow**. A pure, soft color 5
- 3614 **Queen Victoria**. Large, white 10
- 3615 **Mixed** per oz., 50c. 5
- 3616 **New Large-flowered Mixed** 10

DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this section make elegant bedders, as they bloom extra profusely and are only about 6 inches high.

- 3617 **Fine Dwarf Mixed** . . oz., 50c. pkt., 5
- 3618 **Tom Thumb Mixed**. Very dwarf strain per oz., \$1 5

Collections, including—

- 12 varieties **Snapdragon, Finest Tall** 50
- 6 " " " " " " 30

STOCKS

(*Mathiola*)

From the general make-up of the great Stock family no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor, and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses: we find them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot culture, house or conservatory decoration, and for cutting. For bouquets and floral work the double white sorts are especially useful. To secure fine early flowers, sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In showery May weather transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more dwarf and compact habit. For later flowers sowings may be made in the open ground in May. If plants that began to bloom late are carefully lifted and potted in fall they will flower finely all winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. The blossoms are very lasting. Average height, 1 to 1½ feet.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS. These are the favorite half-hardy annuals, all the more prominent qualities of which have been given above. Our seeds are saved from the choicest double varieties.

- 3622 **Dwarf Snowflake Forcing.** Flowers pure white, unusually large and double; extremely early . . . pkt., 25
- 3623 **White Dresden Perpetual.** Robust, branching; flowers large, pure white, in fine rosette shape . . . 25
- 3624 **"Cut-and-Come-Again."** The well-known profuse and perpetual-blooming double white variety . . . 10
- Dwarf Large-flowering.** Long, splendid spikes; large, double.
- 3626 — **White** . . . per oz., \$4 . . . 10
- 3627 — **Canary Yellow** 10
- 3628 — **Crimson** . . . per oz., \$4 . . . 10
- 3629 — **Chestnut.** Red-brown . . . 10
- 3630 — **Blood-Red.** Very rich . . . 10
- 3631 — **Carmine** 10
- 3632 — **Rose.** Very dainty 10
- 3633 — **Light Blue.** Exquisite . oz., \$4 . 10
- 3634 — **Shining Purple-Carmine** . . . 10
- 3635 — **Chamois** 10
- 3636 — **Mixed** per oz., \$3 . . 10
- Giant Perfection.** Tall, handsome; spikes large, flowers rose-like.
- 3638 — **White.** 1½ to 2 ft. 25
- 3639 — **Mixed** per oz., \$3 . . 10
- 3640 **Ordinary Mixed** 75c . . 5
- Wallflower-leaved.** The popular cut-flower variety, with flowers of clearest possible colors, and dark glossy leaves.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS, continued

- 3642 **Wallflower-leaved, White** pkt., 10
- 3643 — **Crimson** 10
- 3644 — **Mixed** per oz., \$1 . . 10
- 3646 **Dwarf German Bouquet Mixed.** Flower-spikes thickly massed above the leaves; 1 ft. oz., \$3 . 10
- Emperor Large-flowering.** Sow in spring for autumn and winter flowers; sow in midsummer for abundant spring bloom.
- 3648 — **White** 25
- 3649 — **Crimson** 25
- 3650 — **Mixed** 25

AUTUMNAL and LATE-FLOWERING SORTS.

From seed sown in spring and summer these half-hardy biennials begin to bloom in fall and will keep up the display all winter and late into spring if transferred to cool, airy quarters in house or greenhouse. Usually the plants are wintered over in a frame for a grand spring inflorescence. Their flowers have not so many colors as the Ten Weeks, but are larger and carried on longer, bolder spikes.

- 3654 **Intermediate White Model.** A superb new strain with pure white flower-spikes a foot long . . . pkt., 25
- 3655 **Intermediate Crimson** 25
- 3656 — **Mixed** 25
- 3657 **Winter Dwarf Crimson Bouquet.** Pretty dwarf plants 25
- 3658 — **Scarlet** 25
- 3659 — **White** 25
- 3660 — **Empress Elizabeth.** Splendid carmine-rose; dwarf; for pots and groups 25
- 3661 — **Rose Brilliant of Nice.** Most beautiful 25
- 3662 — **Mixed** 25

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS

GERMAN TEN WEEKS

- 24 varieties Dwarf Large-flowering \$1 50
- 18 " " " I 25
- 12 " " " 85
- 6 " " " 50
- 10 " Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering . . . 60
- 6 " " " " 50
- 12 " Large-flowering Emperor 85
- 6 " " " " 50
- 12 " Dwarf Bouquet 75
- 6 " " " " 40
- 6 " Victoria Bouquet 50
- 8 " Tree, or Giant 60

- 12 varieties Giant Perfection \$0 60
- 6 " " " " 40
- 8 " Wallflower-leaved, Large-flowered . . . 60
- 6 " " " " " 50
- 6 " Dwarf Perpetual 40

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.

- 8 varieties Intermediate German \$0 60
- 6 " " " " 50
- 4 " East Lothian Autumn 40
- 12 " Fine Winter 80
- 6 " " " " 50
- 6 " Dwarf Bouquet Winter 50

SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus*)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. A few plants of the tall sorts can be placed here and there throughout the grounds with telling effect ; it is the gardener's art to know how to locate them. Their golden yellow disks are like sunbursts among the shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities also make them valuable as cut-flowers. Like the Eucalyptus, they are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open garden in spring, and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 feet apart. The height of the different varieties varies greatly; all those below are hardy annuals.



SUNFLOWER

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3670 | <i>argyrophyllus</i> (<i>Texas Silver Queen</i>). Has handsome silvery foliage and a profusion of small, elegant single flowers; 4 ft. . oz., 20c. . pkt., | 5 |
| 3671 | Henry Wilde . Tall, small-flowered, graceful, single . per oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3672 | Primrose-colored . Graceful flowers of a lovely color; beautiful for cutting oz., 20c. | 5 |
| 3674 | <i>macrophyllus giganteus</i> . Huge leaves and yellow flowers; 5 ft. oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3675 | <i>cucumerifolius</i> (<i>Miniature Sunflower</i>). Of pyramidal growth; covered with hundreds of bright orange, small, single flowers; 3 ft. . | 5 |
| 3676 | <i>cucumerifolius Stella</i> . New, handsome, large-flowered primrose-yellow . oz., 50c. . | 5 |
| 3677 | <i>cucumerifolius Orion</i> . A very handsome new variety, with petals twisted like those of the best cactus-shaped Dahlias; excellent for cutting . per oz., 75c. . | 10 |
| 3678 | <i>cucumerifolius hybridus fl. pl.</i> A splendid mixture of new double and semi-double varieties pkt., | 10 |
| 3680 | Double California . Dark yellow; 2 to 5 ft. per oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3681 | " Globe-flowered . Ball-shaped; blooms late; 3 ft. " 15c. . | 5 |
| 3682 | " Green-centered . Odd and attractive; 3 ft. " 15c. . | 5 |
| 3683 | " Dwarf . Beautiful to grow in masses of 6 or more plants set about 3 feet apart. Each stem is tipped with a fine dahlia-like flower, 3 inches across . . . per oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3685 | " Dwarf Variegated . Leaves beautifully spotted with yellow | 5 |
| 3686 | Single Russian . Giant-flowered; 5 to 8 ft. per oz., 10c. . | 5 |

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus barbatus*. hP)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is a hardy perennial, easily grown and flowering the second year from seed.

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3689 | White Single per oz., 40c. . pkt., | 5 |
| 3690 | " Double | 5 |
| 3691 | Dark Crimson, Single | 5 |
| 3692 | " Double | 5 |
| 3693 | Auricula-flowered per oz., 40c. . | 5 |
| 3694 | Mixed Single " 30c. . | 5 |
| 3695 | " Double " 75c. . | 5 |
| | Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William | 30 |

Sweet Peas

(*Lathyrus odoratus*)

Through the skill of specialists the Sweet Pea has become a much larger and lovelier flower than before it took such a strong hold on popular fancy. The plants are more robust, dwarf, branching, and bloom earlier and more freely, some varieties showing 3 to 4 blooms on a stem. Many new colors, deep, dark, brilliant and delicately lovely, have appeared in the blossoms, often in combinations exquisite and indescribable. There are flowers, too, of quite distinct shapes, some of which are a great improvement upon the Sweet Pea of the old type. We have dropped some of the older varieties, to give place to improved new sorts of the same colors. Our present list contains all the best kinds introduced to date.

A deep, rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis, or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about 5 inches deep, and 9 or 10 inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. The earliest flowers are from seed sown in fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 4 or 5 inches deep, giving them level culture. As fertilizer, a liberal use of bone meal worked into the soil will give excellent results.

THORBURN'S SELECTED SWEET PEAS ASSORTMENTS CONTAINING-

1	pkt.	each	of	60	named	varieties,	our	selection	. .	\$1	75
1	"	"	"	40	"	"	"	"	. .	1	30
1	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	. .	75	
1	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	. .	40	



NAMED VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS

 All five cents per packet

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3699 Admiration. Self-colored, in a delicate shade of mauve	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3700 Alice Eckford. Rich cream-tinted standard ; white wings	10	20	60
3701 America. Bright blood-red striped ; very distinct	10	20	60
3702 Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded	10	20	50
3703 Aurora. Flowers extra large ; standard and wings flaked and striped bright orange-salmon on white ground	10	20	60
3704 Black Knight. Deep maroon self-color	10	20	60
3705 Blanche Burpee. Superb, pure white ; immense size, perfect form	10	20	50
3706 Blanche Ferry, Extra-early. Pink and white ; ten days earlier than the ordinary.	10	20	50
3707 Blushing Beauty. Soft pink, suffused with lilac ; extra large	10	20	60
3708 Boreatton. Crimson-purple ; very dark, large flowers	10	20	60
3715 California. Very light soft pink, a shade lighter than Blushing Beauty . . .	10	20	60
3716 Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue	10	20	50
3717 Captivation. Light magenta, self-colored	10	20	60
3718 Chancellor. Bright orange-pink ; very pretty	10	20	60
3718a Coccinea. Beautiful cerise self-colored ; new	10	25	75
3719 Coquette. Deep primrose, shaded fawn	10	20	60
3720 Countess of Cadogan. Reddish mauve standard ; wings violet-blue	10	20	60
3721 Countess of Radnor. Standard delicate lavender ; wings dark mauve ; lovely .	10	20	60
3724 Crown Jewel. Creamy white, veined with violet-rose	10	20	60
3726 Daybreak. Rose-crimson, marbled white	10	20	60
3732 Dorothy Tennant. Standard rosy mauve ; wings bluish mauve	10	20	60
3736 Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret ; self-colored flowers ; extra large	10	20	50
3738 Duchess of Westminster. A very beautiful new apricot-pink	10	20	60
3739 Earliest of All. A splendid pink and white variety resembling the Blanche Ferry, but flowering much earlier. It is one of the best for forcing under glass in winter	10	20	60
3740 Eliza Eckford. White, shaded and edged with light pink on standard	10	20	50
3744 Emily Henderson. Splendid pure white ; good for forcing	10	20	60
3745 Emily Lynch. Rose-pink standard ; wings light pink and primrose, hooded .	10	20	60
3746 Fashion. Light purplish carmine ; a distinct color and very pretty	10	20	60
3747 Gray Friar. Beautiful grayish lavender, on white ground	10	20	60
3749 Gorgeous. Standard bright orange ; wings bright orange-rose. Very bright and showy ; a superb new variety	10	20	60
3752 Her Majesty. Beautiful soft rosy pink ; very large flowers	10	20	50
3753 Hon. F. Bouverie. Standard flesh-pink ; wings rosy buff	10	20	60
3754 Hon. Mrs. Kenyon. A splendid new Eckford variety of extra large size and finest form. The color is described as the deepest shade of primrose found in any variety	10	25	75
3755 Katherine Tracy. Soft, brilliant pink	10	20	60
3758 Lady Grisel Hamilton. Light lavender standard and sky-blue wings ; very large flowers of fine form. A splendid new variety	10	20	60
3759 Lady Mary Currie. Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac	10	20	60
3760 Lady Nina Balfour. Very beautiful mauve	10	20	60
3761 Lady Penzance. Beautiful bright rose ; splendid form	10	20	50
3762 Lady Skelmersdale. Pale rose-pink standards ; wings white, suffused lavender.	10	20	60
3763 Little Dorrit. Pink standard ; white wings ; beautiful	10	20	50
3764 Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged with blue	10	20	50
3765 Lottie Hutchins. Pale primrose, striped with light pink	10	20	60
3766 Lovely. Deep rose at base of standard and wings, shading to pale pink and blush at edges	10	20	60
3768 Maid of Honor. Almost white, with light bluish lavender edge	10	20	60
3769 Majestic. One of the best of the new sorts, flowers very large and of finest form. Standard deep pink with wings of a somewhat softer rose. Very charming deep pink self-colored	10	25	75
3770 Mrs. Dugdale. Beautiful deep rose ; unexcelled for cut-flowers	10	25	75
3772 Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. White, striped and flaked with bright rose	10	20	50
3773 Modesty. Very delicate pink ; a beautiful flower	10	25	75

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES, continued

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3774 Mont Blanc. The earliest of all and by far the best for forcing in greenhouse. It is of very dwarf habit, seldom growing over 2 feet, and beginning to flower when only 1 foot high. The flowers are pure white, of finest form, and very fragrant	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3775 Navy Blue. Bluish purple standard; navy blue wings. New and distinct; very blue; the best dark blue yet introduced	10	25	75
3776 Oriental. Bright pink, suffused with orange and primrose	10	20	60
3777 Othello. The most effective of the dark sorts, the color being a very rich, deep, glossy maroon self, which contrasts most effectively with all other kinds. The flowers are extra large and of elegant form	10	20	60
3778 Ovid. Standard and wings rosy pink, margined rose	10	20	50
3779 Peach Blossom. Salmon-pink standards; soft pink wings	10	20	60
3780 Pink Friar. White, delicately suffused with carmine-rose	10	20	60
3781 Prince Edward of York. Cerise standard and crimson wings. Large open form and vigorous vine	10	20	60
3782 Prince of Wales. Fine bright rose; self-colored	10	20	60
3783 Princess Beatrice. Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades	10	20	50
3784 Princess of Wales. Striped mauve on white ground	10	20	60
3785 Queen Victoria. Light primrose-yellow	10	20	60
3786 Royal Robe. Delicate pink standard; wings soft blush pink	10	20	60
3788 Royal Rose. Fine deep rose-colored	10	20	60
3789 Sadie Burpee, White Seed. The largest pure white Sweet Pea	10	20	60
3790 Sadie Burpee, Black Seed. Pure white; hardier than the white-seeded	10	20	60
3791 Salopian. Splendid brilliant scarlet; best of all	10	20	50
3793 Sensation. White, suffused with faint rose	10	20	60
3794 Shahzada. Dark maroon, shaded purple	10	20	60
3795 Stella Morse. Primrose, flushed pink; very beautiful	10	20	50
3796 Venus. Salmon-buff; standard delicately shaded with rosy pink	10	20	50

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
3798 THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other newest and best large-flowering varieties	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 75
3799 Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford's varieties only	10	20	30	50
3800 Choice Mixed	10	15	25	40

DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS

An entirely distinct race of Sweet Peas, growing only about 6 inches high. Of very compact, neat, bushy habit, and with flowers as large and fragrant as those of the tall sorts. Excellent for pots, borders or masses.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3804 Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush, finely shaded	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3805 Captain of the Blues. Splendid deep blue color	15	30	1 00
3806 Fire Fly. Dazzling bright scarlet; most effective	10	25	75
3807 White. Large pure white flowers; very floriferous	10	25	75

 All five cents per packet

PERENNIAL PEAS AND OTHER SPECIES

(*Lathyrus latifolius*, Etc.)

These have not the fragrance of Sweet Peas, but bloom through a long season, are perfectly hardy and will live for years. They make a beautiful screen for rocks, stumps, fences, stony banks, etc. Height, 2 to 8 feet.

3812 latifolius, White (hP). Valuable for cut-flowers in midsummer; 4 to 8 ft. . oz., 50c. . pkt., 5
3813 " Scarlet. Brilliant-flowered; perhaps the handsomest form of the type . oz., 30c. . 5
3814 " Pink Beauty. Blossoms white, veined, edged and shaded rose-pink . " 50c. . 5
3815 " Mixed Everlasting Peas. 6 to 8 feet " 40c. . 5
3818 Lord Anson's Blue (hA). Strong-growing; dark purple-blue; 3 to 5 ft. " 15c. . 5
3819 " White (hA). A pretty white-flowered form of the last " 15c. . 5
3820 rotundifolius (<i>Persian Everlasting Pea</i>) (hP). Low-growing; flowers copper-red; does best in a shaded situation 5
3822 tingitanus (<i>Tangier Scarlet Pea</i>) (hA). Dark red-purple; blooms early; 3 ft. . oz., 15c. . 5

VERBENA HYBRIDA

In rich soil single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower-umbels. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Plants raised from seed are not only cheaper, but more vigorous, producing more and larger flowers for a longer season than those grown from cuttings. Moreover, seedling Verbenas are often fragrant, particularly among the white and blue sorts. For early spring bloom, sow the seeds under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil, cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly, and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds that are to receive them, and plant out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May. Give a sunny position. The plants bloom from early summer until frost. Our seed is saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.

3840	Scarlet. Fine bedder	pkt., 10
3841	Defiance. Intensely brilliant scarlet, fine for bedding	10
3842	Blue-Black, White Eye	10
3844	Yellow. Primrose color	10
3845	Golden-leaved (<i>Cloth of Gold</i>). Bright yellow foliage and flowers of various colors	10
3847	candidissima. Large trusses of purest white flowers	10
3848	auriculæflora. Brilliant flowers of fine size, each with a large white eye	10
3850	italica striata. Brightly striped	10
3851	cœrulea. Bright blue in various shades	10
3853	Mixed	per oz, 75c. . 5
3854	Finest Mixed. Extra choice	" \$1.00 . 10
3856	Mammoth Mixed. Plants and flowers are unusually large; the strain is extremely floriferous and the colors splendid	per oz., \$2.50 . 10
	Collection, including 6 varieties Verbena	50

LEMON VERBENA

(*Verbena citriodora, Aloysia*)

An attractive greenhouse shrub, grown for the delightful citron scent of its light green leaves. It is easily grown from seed and becomes quite tall with age, but is usually pruned back to a pretty bush form.

3860	Sweet-scented Verbena	pkt., 10
------	----------------------------------------	----------

ZINNIA

(*Youth and Old Age*)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet. The collections offered below are choice.

TALL DOUBLE. Showy, large-flowered; beautiful for borders and groups; 2 feet.

3870	Carmine	per oz., 40c. . pkt., 5
3871	Crimson	" 40c. . . . 5
3872	Flesh-colored	" 40c. . . . 5
3874	Lilac	" 40c. . . . 5
3875	Purple	" 40c. . . . 5
3876	Rose	" 40c. . . . 5
3877	Scarlet	" 40c. . . . 5
3878	Violet	" 40c. . . . 5
3880	White	" 40c. . . . 5
3882	Yellow, Sulphur	" 40c. . . . 5
3884	" Golden	" 40c. . . . 5
3885	Mixed	" 30c. . . . 5
3886	Large Robust. Magnificent, extra-large flowers of rich scarlet	5
3887	Pompon. Odd and beautiful little flowers, with petals forming a smooth cone	per oz., 50c. . . 5

DWARF DOUBLE. These are of compact and neater habit than tall varieties; flowers quite as handsome.

3888	Purple	per oz., 50c. . pkt., 5
3889	Salmon	" 50c. . . . 5

DWARF DOUBLE VARIETIES, continued

3892	Scarlet "Fireball." Dazzling fiery scarlet	per oz., 75c. . pkt., 10
3894	Bright Scarlet	per oz., 50c. . 5
3895	White "Snowball"	" 75c. . 10
3896	Yellow, Sulphur	" 50c. . 5
3898	" Golden	" 50c. . 5
3902	Mixed	" 40c. . 5
3904	Lilliput, Scarlet Gem	10
3905	" White	10
3906	" Mixed	10
3908	Tom Thumb Mixed. Dwarfs about 6 inches high. Beautiful for beds, edgings and cuttings.	per oz., \$1. . 10
3910	Haageana. Yellow; 1 ft.	\$1. . 10
3911	" Mixed	" \$1. . 10
3912	Curled and Crested, Mixed. Long petals, gracefully curled and crested	10
	Collections of Zinnia, including—	
	10 varieties Tall Double	50
	6 " "	40
	8 " Dwarf Double	50
	6 " "	40

For Greenhouse Flower Seeds and many other rare and valuable Annuals and Perennials, see pages 98 to 121.

General List of Flower Seeds

Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS EMPLOYED IN THIS LIST

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants. This mark (‡) prefixed indicates the *climbers*.

The third column presents in figures the COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING, thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer. 2 designates *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.
3 designates *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The fourth column gives the DURATION OR CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year. S represents *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.
B “ *Biennial*—lasting two years. g “ *greenhouse plants*.
P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years. Bu “ *bulbous plants*.
E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

As a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way.

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border. hh represents *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames. t represents *tender*—requiring protection.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4000	<i>Abobra viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Bears pretty scarlet fruits.
4004	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
4005	— <i>grandiflora</i>					5	
4006	<i>arenaria</i>			yellow		5	
4008	‡ <i>Abrus precatorius</i>		gP	purple	12	5	“Prayer Bean.” Pretty climber.
4012	<i>Abutilon compactum</i> “Fireball.”	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	Free-growing decorative shrubs; bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
4013	<i>Edouard Lagueillon</i>					25	
4018	Mixed			mixed		25	
4024	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1		yellow	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches, and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 4031 is a very charming, floriferous and fragrant shrub. Soak the seeds in hot water before sowing, then plant in sandy peat in a temperature of 55° to 60°.
4025	<i>armata</i>					10	
4026	<i>decurrens</i>					10	
4027	<i>Farnesiana</i>				10	5	
4028	<i>lophantha</i>				6	5	
4029	<i>melanoxylon</i>					10	
4031	<i>mollissima floribunda</i>				7	25	
4038	Fine Mixed			mixed		10	
4044	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	Leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
4045	<i>spinous</i>	2		purple		5	
4048	<i>Achimines</i> , Best Mixed		gP	mixed	1 1/2	25	Saved from finest collection.
Aconitum—							
4050	<i>Napellus</i> (Monk’s Hood)		hP	blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
4051	<i>pyramidatum</i>					5	
4056	Mixed			mixed		5	
4062	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i>		hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	Graceful plants, with everlasting flowers, much used for winter decorations. Flower-heads should be gathered when young, to be preserved.
4063	— <i>album</i>			white		5	
4064	— Mixed			mixed		5	
4065	— <i>Double Rose</i>			rose		10	
4066	— — <i>White</i>			white		10	
4068	<i>Adenophora Potanini</i>	2 3	hP	l. blue		10	A fine new variety.
4072	‡ <i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4078	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> . per oz., 25c.	2 3	hA	scarlet	1	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 4080 is a very fine hardy perennial.
4079	<i>æstivalis</i> “ 25c.	1		crimson		5	
4080	<i>vernalis</i>		hP	yellow	1 1/2	5	
4086	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>		tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. Beautiful.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4092	<i>Agathæa cœlestis</i>	1	tP	blue	1	cts. 10	"Blue Daisy." Winter bloom.
	<i>Ageratum</i>						See page 67.
	Agrostemma—						
4098	<i>Cœli-Rosa</i> (Rose of Heaven)	2 3	hA	rose	1	5	} The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering and easily grown. Fine for beds. The Rose Campion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
4099	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
4104	<i>coronaria</i> (Rose Campion)		thP	rose		5	
4105	— <i>Dark Blood-Red</i>			d. red		5	
4106	— <i>White</i>			white		5	
4109	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4110	<i>Flos Jovis</i>			rose		5	
4116	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	hhA	scarlet	2	5	} Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
4117	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
4118	<i>linifolia</i>			scarlet	1 1/2	5	
4119	<i>myrtifolia</i>				2 1/2	5	
4120	<i>Warszewiczii</i>				2	5	
4122	<i>Alsine pinifolia</i>	2 3	hP	white	1/2	5	Very pretty for edgings.
4128	<i>Alstrœmeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	} 4128 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
4129	<i>Mixed</i>			mixed		10	
	<i>Althæa rosea</i>						See Hollyhock, page 80.
	<i>Alyssum</i>						See page 67.
4135	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	tA	d. red		5	} Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants. Of easy culture, doing best in rich, loamy soil. For best results, sow in hotbed in April and transplant to the open at end of May.
4136	* <i>bicolor ruber</i>			red	2	5	
4137	* <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather)			d. red	3	5	
4138	* <i>caudatus</i> , "Love-Lies-Bleeding"					5	
4139	* <i>coleifolius</i>					10	
4140	* <i>Henderi</i>			cr. & y.	4	5	
4142	* <i>melancholicus ruber</i>			red	2 1/2	5	
4144	* <i>salicifolius</i>			purple		5	
4146	* <i>tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat)			mixed	diff.	5	
4147	* <i>giganteus</i>				6	5	
4148	* <i>splendens</i>				3	5	
4149	* <i>atropurpureus</i>			dk. pr.	2	5	
4150	<i>Fine Mixed</i> per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
	Choice Collection of <i>Amarantus</i>, including 12 varieties of the best sorts					50	
	<i>Amethyst</i>						
4160	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	2	hhP	white		5	} Pretty Everlastings of easy cultivation.
4164	— <i>grandiflorum</i>					5	
4170	<i>Anagallis</i> , in variety	1 3	hhA	mixed		5	Plant in sunny situation.
4200	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	2		purple	1 1/2	5	} Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
4220	<i>Barrelieri</i>		hP	d. blue	2	25	
4230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> , Single Caen.	1		mixed		5	} Beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 4233 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. 4230 is the beautiful Caen strain of single Windflowers.
4231	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flow'r d.					10	
4232	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3		rose		10	
4233	— <i>alba</i> , "Honorine Jobert"			white		25	
4236	<i>sylvestris</i>				1 1/2	10	
4240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>		gP	purple	1	25	Fine, sweet-scented; for pots.
4242	<i>Anthemis Arabica</i>		hA	yellow		5	Pretty golden yellow flowers.
4246	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>		gP	pink	diff.	10	Pretty greenhouse climber.
	<i>Antirrhinum</i>						See Snapdragon.
	<i>Aquilegia</i>						See page 68.
4250	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	1 3	hP	white	3/4	10	{ "Rock Cress," or "Snowy Milkmaid." For rockeries.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
4254	<i>Aralia Sieboldii</i>	2	hhP	white	3	cts. 10	} Handsome palm-like shrubs from Japan.	
4258	<i>Arctotis grandis</i> (new)	hA	w. & y.	2	10		} Fine for cutting.
4260	<i>Ardisia crenulata</i>	2 3	gS	red	5	25	} Fine decorative plant, bearing bright coral berries.	
4266	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i> . oz., 40c.	..	hA	..	2	5		} In a large garden the foliage and flowers are effective.
4267	— <i>lutea</i> " 40c.	..	..	yellow	..	5	
4273	† <i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	2	gP	pu. & w.	20	25	Fine greenhouse climber.	
4276	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	3	hhA	yellow	1	25	Rich yellow maroon.	
4280	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	purple	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.	
4281	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallowwort; free bloomer.	
4282	— <i>atrosanguinea</i> . . . . .	..	..	dk. red	..	5	Rich crimson.
4283	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose-p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.	
4286	† <i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2	1	..	white	12	10	} Beautiful fern-like foliage; fine for bouquets. <i>A. Broussonetti</i> has very graceful foliage and bright scarlet berries.	
4287	<i>Sprengeri</i>	gP	25		
4288	<i>plumosus nanus</i>	1	25		
4289	— <i>robustus</i> (9 seeds in pkt.)	10	25		
4290	<i>Broussonetti</i>	hP	10		
4296	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	} Sweet-scented, long-bloomers; for borders or rockwork.	
4297	<i>odorata</i> (Woodruff)	hP	white	1 1/2	5		
Asters							See pages 66 and 67.	
4302	<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	1	..	purple	tra.	10	} Resembling <i>Alyssum</i> in character; fine for rockwork or bedding. <i>A. Eyrii</i> has lovely large, dark blue flowers.	
4303	<i>Eyrii</i>	blue	..	10		
4304	<i>Græca</i>	1 3	10		
4305	<i>Leichtlinii</i> (rosy carmine)	carmine	..	25		
4311	<i>Auricula</i> , finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25	{ (<i>Primula auricula.</i>) Beautiful shades of color.	
4317	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hS	..	2	25	Seeds from finest varieties.	
Bachelor's Button							See <i>Gomphrena</i> .	
4318	<i>Baeria grandiflora</i>	1 3	hhA	yellow	1/2	25	Fine native species.	
Balsam Apple and Pear							See <i>Momordica</i> .	
Balsams							See page 68.	
4320	† <i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum.</i>) Pretty.	
Banana							See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .	
4324	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	2	hP	blue	2	5	{ (False Indigo.) It has beautiful light blue flowers.	
4328	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yellow	3	5	} Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.	
4329	— <i>nana</i> " 60c.	1 1/2	5		
*Beet—								
4335	Brazilian, G'ld'n-veined, oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	} Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
4336	*—Scarlet-veined 20c.	5		
4337	*—Crimson-veined 20c.	5		
4338	*Chilian Scarlet-rib'd 20c.	5		
4339	*—Yellow-ribbed 20c.	5		
4340	*Victoria " 20c.	5		
4341	* <i>Dracæna</i> -leaved 20c.	5		
4344	<i>Begonia</i> , Single Tuberos-rooted . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	..	25	} Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with handsome foliage. 4352 and 4353 are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 4356 has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edging. <i>B. Erfordi</i> is a free-blooming, rosy carmine variety; fine for groups. Zulu King is a splendid new sort, with leaves almost black.
4346	Double Tuberos-rooted	75		
4347	Fringed Single Tuberos	50		
4348	<i>Erfordi</i>	carmine	..	50		
4349	* <i>Rex</i> , ornamental-leaved	mixed	1	25		
4352	<i>semperflorens</i>	rose	..	25		
4353	— <i>alba</i>	white	..	25		
4354	— <i>Vernon</i> , red, for borders	red	..	25		
4355	— <i>Bijou</i> , bright scarlet	scarlet	1/2	25		
4356	— <i>fol. aureis</i> , yellow-leaved	1	25		
4357	— <i>Zulu King</i> , black-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
Choice Collections, including—								
12 vars. Tuberos-rooted						\$1 75		
6 " " " "						1 00		



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM See page 105)



CAMPANULA LOREYI (See page 70)



TULIP POPPY (See page 89)

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4490	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} (Blessed Thistle.) <i>C. Marianus</i> has large, variegated leaves; fine for edging.
4492	*Marianus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
	Carnation						See page 72.
4498	Castilleia indivisa	2 3	thhP	b. red	1½	25	} Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts. Brilliant crimson. See Ricinus.
	Castor Oil Plant						
4504	Catananche alba . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5	} Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
4506	cœrulea . . . . .	..	thP	blue	..	5	
	Catchfly						See Silene.
4510	Cedronella cana . . . . .	..	hP	purple	3	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
4512	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage) .	3	tA	claret	..	5	} Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. No 4514 is an improved strain with splendid plumes in all the best shades of color. The flowers of 4524 are silvery white at top with lower half bright green.
4513	Thompsoni. Feathered . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	10	
4514	—magnifica, Improved . . . . .	..	..	var.	..	25	
4519	Pyramidal red, scarlet-tipped.	..	..	r. & sc.	..	10	
4522	Ostrich Feather Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	10	
4523	—Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10	
4524	spicata. Fine novelty . . . . .	..	..	gr.&wh.	2½	25	
	Celosia cristata						See Cockscomb, page 75.
	Centaurea						See page 74.
4528	Centaureidium Drummondii . .	2	hA	yellow	1½	5	Pretty little Composite.
	Centranthus—						
4534	macrocephalon . . per oz., 30c.	1 3	..	red	1	5	} Very pretty free-flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
4535	—albus " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5	
4536	—nanus " 30c.	..	..	red	½	5	
4537	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	1	5	
4540	† Centrosema grandiflora	1 2	hP	var.	8	10	"Butterfly Pea." Very pretty.
4543	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	trail.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
4546	Cerintho retorta . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yellow	1½	5	Valuable for bees.
4548	Chamæpeuce Casabonæ . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	5	Fishbone Thistle. Decorative.
4550	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	purple	2	5	} Very pretty; bright color.
4551	—hybrida, Mixed, per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4556	Chorizema varium	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
	Christmas Rose						See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
	Chrysanthemums						See pages 74 and 75.
	Cineraria hybrida—						
4562	White	1	tgP	white	2	25	} Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Nos. 4571 and 4572 are magnificent large-flowered prize strains.
4563	Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25	
4564	Crimson, Large-flowered . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	25	
4565	Antique Rose, Large-fl'd. . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25	
4566	Blood-Red, Large-flowered . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25	
4570	Splendid Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	
4571	— —Large-fl'd. Half Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	50	
4572	— —Large-flowered Prize . . . . .	..	..	..	2	50	
4574	— —Double	2	..	..	..	75	
4578	Cineraria maritima . per oz., 40c.	..	hhP	yellow	..	5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller." <i>C. stellata</i> is a fine new strain with small flowers.
4579	candidissima " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4580	stellata (polyantha) . . . . .	..	gP	vars.	..	25	
	Clarkia						See page 75.
4585	Clary, Purple-top . per oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	purple	..	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
4586	Red-top " 25c.	..	..	red	..	5	
4587	White-top " 25c.	..	..	white	1½	5	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
4589	† <i>Clematis coccinea hybrida</i> (new)	2 3	hP	mixed violet	6	25	} (Virgin's Bower.) Excellent for trellises, verandas, etc. 4589 has large bell-shaped flowers of every shade of color. <i>C. paniculata</i> is fragrant, rapid-growing, free blooming. <i>For other sorts, see Tree Seeds.</i>
4590	Davidiana . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	25
4591	Jackmanni Hybrids . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	vars.	10	10
4593	Flammula . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	15	5
4594	ligusticifolia . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12	5
4595	paniculata . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10-40	10
4598	Virginiana . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15	5
4604	<i>Cleome pungens</i>	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
4605	speciosa . . . . .	. . . . .	hA	purple	. . . . .	10
4610	<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	} Greenhouse plants with pea-shaped flowers. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing.
4611	puniceus . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	crimson	6	10
4615	<i>Clintonia</i> (Downingia)pulchella.	2	hA	tricolor	1/2	10	Very pretty for edgings.
4620	† <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	2 3	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climber.
4621	— alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	10
4626	† <i>Cobæa scandens</i> per oz., 75c.	†P	purple	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4627	— alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	25
4628	macrostemma (new) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	violet	. . . . .	10
4634	† <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	tA	red	6	10	} Ornamental gourd marked with white lines, turning scarlet. See page 75.
	Cockscomb . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
4640	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	gS	white	5	50	} Coffee Tree. Very ornamental. White fl'rs, scarlet berries.
4646	* <i>Coleus</i> . Fine hybrids . . . . .	. . . . .	gP	. . . . .	2	25
	Choice Collections, including—						} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
	12 varieties <i>Coleus</i>					\$1 25	
	6 " " "					75	
4650	<i>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</i> . oz., 50c.	2	hA	purple	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored, and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
4651	bicolor " 2c.	1 2	. . . . .	p. & w.	1 1/2	5
4652	— alba " 30c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5
4654	candidissima " 30c.	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	5
4656	grandiflora " 30c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	blue	. . . . .	5
4657	multicolor " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	w. & ro.	. . . . .	5
4658	— marmorata " 25c.	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
4659	verna " 40c.	1 3	. . . . .	bl. & p.	1/2	5
4662	Mixed " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	2	5
4668	<i>Collomia coccinea</i> . per oz., 25c.	2 3	. . . . .	s. & y.	. . . . .	5
4669	grandiflora " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	yellow	. . . . .	5
	<i>Columbine</i>						See <i>Aquilegia</i> , page 68.
4675	<i>Commelyna celestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
4676	— alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5
4678	*— variegata . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	var.	2	5
	† <i>Convolvulus</i> , Tall—						} Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. 4686 has large flowers in great variety of exquisite colorings, and handsome foliage. For Japanese Morning Glory, see page 82.
4684	aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	
4685	major, Morning Glory, oz., 15c.	. . . . .	hA	mixed	10	5
4686	— Double Morning Glory . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
4690	Mauritanicus . . . . .	. . . . .	hP	blue	trail.	10
	<i>Convolvulus</i> , Dwarf—						} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time. For climbing sorts, see above.
4696	tricolor per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	. . . . .	1	5
4697	— White " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5
4698	— unicaulis " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	purple	. . . . .	5
4699	— Crimson-violet. " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	crimson	. . . . .	5
4702	— Rose " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	rose	. . . . .	5
4704	— Mixed " 25c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5
	Choice Collection, including—						} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decorations.
	8 vars. <i>Convolvulus minor</i>					35	
4710	* <i>Cordylone australis</i>	3	gS	white	3	10	
4711	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	10
	<i>Coreopsis</i>						See <i>Calliopsis</i> , page 70.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height In Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>85</i> ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
	Cornflower					cts.	See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> , p. 74.
4716	<i>Corydalis nobilis</i>	2 3	hP	yellow	¾	10	Beautiful hardy perennial.
4720	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
	<i>Cosmos</i>						See page 76.
4726	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	2 3	tA	yellow	3	5	Curious ; for pots and gardens.
4729	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	½	10	Favorite spring flower.
4735	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	..	purple	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
	‡ <i>Cucumis</i> —						
4740	erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd)	2 3	hhA	yellow	8	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4741 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4741	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4742	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber).	2 3	..	..	10	5
4743	grossulariæformis (Goose-berry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5
4744	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4748	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
	<i>Cucurbita</i>						See Gourds, page 108.
4754	<i>Cuphea miniata</i>	3	†hhP	crimson	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 4755 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
4755	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
4756	purpurea	3	..	purple	..	5	
4757	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1 ½	10
4758	Rœzlii	1 3	..	yel. & r.	1	10	
4762	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
	<i>Cyclamen giganteum</i> —per 100 seeds						Sow seed in small boxes or seed pans, in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mould and sand. Cover lightly with moss, which remove after seed germinates. Prick out into small pots when the plants have two leaves. The plants flower in 10 or 12 months from time of sowing.
4768	—album "Mont Blanc", \$1.50	1	gBu	white	¾	25	
4769	—atropurpureum \$1.50	..	..	d. red	..	25
4770	—superbum \$1.50	..	..	w. & r.	..	25
4774	—roseum, bright rose \$1.50	..	..	rose	..	25
4778	—Mixed \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	25
4780	<i>Persicum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	¼	10
4781	—Papilio (new). 12 seeds in pkt.	..	..	..	¾	50
4786	‡ <i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	hhA	yellow	8	10	Beautiful climber.
4790	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	1	tP	apricot	2	25	Perennial greenhouse or window plant of elegant habit.
	<i>Cypress Vine</i>						See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> , p. 80.
4796	<i>Dahlia</i> , Fine Double . oz., 75c.	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. "Jules Chretien" is a new, very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. Valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots. No. 4798 has very large flowers of exquisite mauve color veined with pink ; quite distinct.
4797	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
4798	Imperialis (The Lily Dahlia). . . . .	..	..	mauve	10	25
4799	Monarch (new) . . . . .	..	..	d. red	6	25
4800	Cactus, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3	10
4802	Dw'f single, finest strain. oz., \$1 25	..	..	..	1 ½	10
4804	Jules Chretien, dw'f. " 1.50	..	..	scarlet	1	10
4805	"Fiery Star." New ; fine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4806	Dwarf Single Striped . . . . .	..	..	striped	..	10
	Choice Collections, including— 12 vars. beautiful Single Dahlia					\$1 00	
	6 " " " " " "					60	
4810	<i>Daisy</i> , Double White . . oz., \$5	1	†hP	white	¼	25	(Bellis perennis.) The poet's favorite ; very popular flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.
4811	Double Rose (Longfellow) . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
4812	Double Snowball . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4814	Double Finest Collec. . oz., \$5	..	..	mixed	..	25
4815	Maxima. Extra large . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
	<i>Daisy</i> , Paris						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
4816	<i>Daisy</i> , Shasta ; new	hP	white	3	25	See Novelties.
	<i>Daisy</i> , Swan River						See <i>Brachycome</i> .

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
4818	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	1	hS	pink	3	cts. 25	Early-flowering and scented.
4822	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & br.	..	5	Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. 4823 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. Golden Queen is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and showy variety.
4823	<i>cornucopia</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. & pr.	..	10	
4824	Golden Queen . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	10	
4826	<i>fastuosa, Double White</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4827	—Double Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5	
4828	—Double Mixed . per oz., 4oc.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	<i>Dianthus</i>						See Pink, Carnation, Picotee.
4830	<i>Diascia Barberæ</i> . . . . .	..	hA	rose	..	25	Charming Australian annual.
4838	<i>Dictamnus Fraxinella</i> . . . . .	..	hP	red	2	10	Fine herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a lemon odor. Leave undisturbed for years.
4839	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4840	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
	<i>Digitalis</i>						See Foxglove.
4844	‡ <i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.	..	hA	purple	10	5	(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens. No. 4848 is a most beautiful large white-flowered new variety from Japan. In sunny situations No. 4850 is a splendid plant both as to flowers and foliage.
4845	— <i>albus</i> 15c.	..	..	white	..	5	
4846	—Mixed 15c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4847	<i>giganteus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4848	<i>Japonicus, "Daylight"</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4849	<i>lignosus</i> . . . . .	..	gP	purple	..	5	
4850	<i>Purple Soudan</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	..	10	
4856	* <i>Dracæna Draco</i>	2	gP	white	..	25	See Cordyline. Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
4857	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4858	* <i>rubra</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	5	25	
4860	* <i>Veitchii</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	3	25	
4864	<i>Dracocephalum Moldavicum</i> . .	3	‡hP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
4866	<i>Duranta Plumieri</i>	1 2	gS	..	15	10	{ "Golden Dew Drop." Very pretty.
4868	<i>Echeveria secunda</i>	2	gP	yellow	1/4	25	Interesting greenhouse succulents; largely used for "carpet" bedding. <i>E. Purpusi</i> is a new hardy species; flowers red, with orange center and foliage white-powdered.
4869	<i>metallica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
4870	<i>laciniata and pulverulenta</i>	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>hybrids</i> . . . . .	..	..	vars.	..	25	
4871	<i>agavoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	25	
4872	<i>Purpusi</i> (splendid; new) . . . . .	..	hP	red	..	25	
4876	‡ <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> . . . . .	..	..	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4878	<i>Echinops Ritro</i> . . per oz., 5oc.	..	..	blue	2	5	Fine for bees.
4886	<i>Elsholtzia cristata</i> . . . . .	..	hA	lilac	1 1/2	5	Fine for bees.
4892	<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	1	25	"California Golden Bells."
4894	‡ <i>Eopepon vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental Gourd.
4900	<i>Epacris hybrida superba</i>	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free-blooming, like Heath.
4920	<i>Erica</i> (Heath). Finest Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	2	25	Charming evergreen shrubs.
4922	<i>Erigeron aurantiacus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	orange	1	10	"Double Orange Daisy." Fine.
4924	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	2	..	blue	1/4	10	Beautiful for baskets.
4928	<i>Eryngium cœlestinum</i>	2 3	..	..	1 1/2	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
4929	<i>giganteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	4	5	No. 4929 is the Silver Thistle.
4934	<i>Erysimum Arkansanum</i> , oz. 3oc.	1 2	hA	yellow	..	5	Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
4935	<i>Peroffskianum</i> 3oc.	..	..	orange	..	5	
4940	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	2 3	gS	scarlet	4	10	{ <i>E. crista-galli</i> is the Coral Tree; fine greenhouse shrub.
	<i>Eschscholtzia</i>						See page 78.
4948	<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i>	1 2	hA	rose	1	5	Graceful little plants. Showy when grown among grass.
4949	<i>Breweri</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>8-1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
4960	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	†hP	white	1	5	} No. 4960 is fine for cutting, forming large clumps. "Bonaset." A fine wild flower. "Joe-Pye-Weed."
4961	ageratoides . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5
4962	perfoliatum . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	10
4963	purpureum . . . . .	..	..	pink	5	10
4970	* Euphorbia marginata . oz., 30c.	..	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	} Very pretty leaves; showy. 4971 is the "Mexican Fire Plant." It is fine for pots.
4971	*heterophylla . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	10
4976	Eutoca multiflora	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
4977	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
4978	Wrangeliana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4979	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4985	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	1/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
Ferns—							} Sow in pots half filled with crocks, the other half being filled with fine sifted, sandy, peaty loam. The soil should be watered and allowed to drain before sowing, as the spores might be washed away by watering afterwards. Cover the pots with pieces of glass, set them in saucers of water and keep well shaded. When little plants are formed prick off into separate pots.
4990	Acrostichum crinitum . . . . .	..	gP	..	..	25
4991	Adiantum concinnum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
4992	—gracillimum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4993	—mondulum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
4994	Alsophila Australis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4995	Aspidium spinulosum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4996	Asplenium Hookeri . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4997	Blechnum bulbiferum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4998	Mixed Ferns . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
Choice Collection, including 12 of the finest sorts						\$1 25	
Feverfew							See Matricaria.
Flax							See Linum.
Forget-me-not (Myosotis)							See page 79.
5004	Four O'clock, Hybrid . oz., 20c.	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	} (Mirabilis.) Called Four O'clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
5005	longiflora alba 25c.	2	..	white	..	5	
5006	Variegated-leaved 20c.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5007	Tom Thumb, White. " 30c.	..	..	white	1	5
5008	" " Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collections, including—							
10 vars. Four O'clock						45	
8 " " " "						30	
6 " " " " Strip-l'vd						30	
Foxglove							See page 79.
5014	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yellow	trai.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
5018	Freesia refracta alba	3	gBu	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
5024	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases).	1 3	gS	blue	trai.	25	} ("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
5025	triphylla, charming dark-l'vd.	..	..	scarlet	..	50
5026	hybrida, Finest Mixed Single.	..	..	mixed	div.	50
5028	Finest Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5029	Double and Single Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
Choice Collection, including 12 best varieties						75	
5034	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	hA	fine red	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil and in an open, sunny situation. No. 5035a is a splendid new sort with beautiful variegated foliage.
5035	grandiflora maxima . . . . .	..	†hP	golden	..	5
5035a	—aureo-variegata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
5036	picta . . . . .	..	hA	yellow	..	5
5037	—Lorenziana . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5037a	—sulphurea . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
5038	—Aurora Borealis . . . . .	..	..	sc. & y.	..	5
5039	—Salmon-Red . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	5
5040	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collection, including 6 best varieties						40	
5050	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or cutting.
5052	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>See 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5058	Gamolepis tagetes	I	hhA	yellow	3	5	Fine for beds.
5062	Gardenia Thunbergii	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
5066	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3	thhP	purple	1½	5	Worthy of cultivation.
5070	Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	I 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effective in clumps.
5074	Genista Canariensis	2	tP	yellow	2	10	} Ornamental and free-flowering. 5075 is a beautiful flowering shrub; crimson and yellow.
5075	Crimson and Gold . . . . .	..	hP	cr. & yel.	4	25
5076	Multiflorum album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5078	Gentiana acaulis	I	..	d. blue	¼	10	} Fine, showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
5080	cruciata . . . . .	..	..	blue	I	10
5086	Geranium (Zonale) . . oz., 75c.	I 3	gP	scarlet	1½	10	} The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions, see page 64. See, also, Pelargonium.
5087	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5088	sanguineum; quite distinct . . . . .	..	hP	purple	I	50
5089	Apple-scented . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	25
5096	Gesneria macrantha	I	gP	scarlet	½	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
5097	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
5102	Geum Chilense coccineum pl.	hP	scarlet	1½	5	} Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
5103	—atrosanguineum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5106	Gilia Achilleæfolia	I 2	hA	blue	I	5	} Free-blooming annual; fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawns in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season. No. 5109 is of dwarf spreading habit and covered with white, rosy or carmine flowers.
5107	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5108	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5109	androsacea . . . . .	..	..	var.	½	10
5110	capitata . . . . .	..	..	blue	I	5
5111	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5112	laciniata . . . . .	..	..	..	½	5
5114	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5116	nivalis . . . . .	..	..	..	I	5
5118	tricolor . . . . .	..	..	tricolor	..	5
5120	rosea splendens . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5122	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5128	Glaucium luteum	2 3	thP	yellow	..	5	(Horned Poppy.) Gray foliage.
5134	Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	½	10	A very handsome plant.
5140	Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed	I 3	tgP	mixed	..	50	} Greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. "Defiance" is of an intense, glowing scarlet. "Cyclops" and "Goliath" are new varieties. If started inside in February will bloom in summer.
5141	—crassifolia erecta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5142	—horizontalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5143	—grandiflora "Defiance" . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	50
5144	—French Tiger'd and Spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5146	—Gigantea, "Cyclops" . . . . .	..	..	car. & w.	..	50
5147	—"Goliath" . . . . .	..	..	v. & w.	..	50
	Godetia						See page 79.
	Golden Feather						See Pyrethrum, page 116.
5154	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	I	5	} The Globe Amaranths are among the most popular of the Everlastings. Their round heads of flowers are also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5155	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5156	—violacea . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5
5157	—carnea . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
5158	—striata . . . . .	..	..	striped	..	5
5159	—nana compacta rubra . . . . .	..	..	v. red	½	5
5160	— — — — — alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5162	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	I	5
5164	aurea superba . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
	Choice Collection, including 6 varieties Globe Amaranth					30	
5170	Gourd, Mock Orange	2	tA	yellow	15	5	} Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences,
5171	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
5172	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5173	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5174	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
Gourd, continued—								
5175	Novelty	2	tA	yellow	10	5	etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes. No. 5175 is a very large dipper-shaped variety, capacity from a quart to a gallon, with strong, well-shaped handle.	
5176	Hercules' Club				15	5		
5177	Sugar Trough					5		
5178	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)					5		
5180	—Miniature					5		
5182	Powder Horn					5		
5184	Dipper					5		
5185	Dish-cloth				8	5		
5186	Mixed				10-15	5		
Choice Collection, including 12 varieties Gourds, small								50
5190	<i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>		hhA		1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.	
5194	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.	
5198	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>		hP	red	6	25	Decorative lawn plants, with leaves 7 to 8 feet long.	
5199	<i>scabra</i>				4	25		
5204	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> . . oz., 30c.		hA	white	2	5	Fine for bouquets. Free-bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil. No. 5208 is a very pretty white, dwarf, perennial species.	
5207	— <i>rosea</i> " 30c.			rose		5		
5208	<i>cerastioides</i>		hP	white	1/2	10		
5209	<i>muralis</i> per oz., 50c.		hA	pink		5		
5210	<i>paniculata</i> " 40c.		hP	white	2	5		
5216	Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yellow		5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth; varied colors.	
5217	Red			red		5		
5218	White			white		5		
5220	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5		
5224	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>		thB	red	3	5	So-called "French Honey-suckle," but no relation to that vine. Not a climber.	
5226	— <i>album</i>			white		5		
5230	<i>Helenium Douglasii</i>	2 3	hP	yellow	2	5	Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.	
5236	Helichrysum bracteatum		hA			5	("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.	
5237	— <i>album</i>			white		5		
5238	— <i>atrosanguineum</i>			d. red	1	5		
5239	— <i>atrococcineum</i>			d. scar.		5		
5242	—Mixed			mixed	2	5		
5244	<i>macranthum</i>			rose		5		
5245	<i>monstrosum, Double</i>			mixed		5		
5246	—Dwarf Double				1/2	5		
Choice Collections, including—								
12 vars. Double								50
10 " "							45	
6 " "							30	
6 " Dwarf							30	
5250	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	1 3	gP	purple	2	10	(Heliotrope.) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Should have light, rich soil. Mad. de Blonay is a splendid white-flowered variety, suitable for bouquets.	
5251	Mad. de Blonay			white		10		
5252	Chieftain (dark)			d. pur.		10		
5253	White Lady			white		10		
5254	<i>grandiflorum</i>			d. pur.		10		
5256	<i>Voltaireanum</i>					10		
5258	Lemoine's Giant			mixed		10		
5260	Fine Mixed . . per oz., \$1.50					10		
Choice Collections, including—								
12 best varieties								90
6 " "							50	
5264	<i>Helipterum Sanfordii</i>	2	tA	yellow	1	10	Resemble <i>Helichrysum</i> , and are useful in the same way.	
5265	<i>corymbiflorum</i>			white		10		
5269	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	1 2	hP	pink		10	(Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.	
5270	—New Hybrids			mixed		25		
Hesperis							See Rocket.	
5280	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	2 3		crimson		25	Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.	
5281	— <i>splendens</i>			d. red		25		
5284	<i>Hexacentris mysorensis</i>		hhA	sc. & yel.	6	25	From Canary Islands.	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>40</i> ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5288	Hibiscus Africanus . . . oz., 25c.	2 3	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	} No. 5290 is the Rose of Sharon. No. 5294 has very large flowers of sulphur color, with purple center.
5290	Syriacus, Double . . . " 30c.	. .	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
5291	Crimson Eye . . . . .	. .	hA	w. & cr.	. .	10	
5294	Golden Bowl . . . . .	. .	. .	l. yel.	4	10	
5296	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .	. .	hP	rose	3	10	
Hollyhock							See page 80.
5300	Honesty (Lunaria biennis) . . . . .	. .	†hB	purple	2	5	Pretty. Curious silvery silicles.
5302	Humea elegans	1 3	†hhP	rose	5	10	} Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
5303	—albida . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10	
5305	†Humulus Japonicus	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) No. 5306 has beautiful variegated foliage.
5306	—variegatus . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5309	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	†hhP	yellow	1	5	Large, showy flowers; fine.
5314	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	. .	hBu	white	2-3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
5316	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yellow	1½	5	Green leaves; large flowers.
Iberis							See Candytuft, page 70.
5320	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	½	5	} Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice. See also Mesembryanthemum.
5322	Impatiens glanduligera	2	. .	purple	1½	5	
5324	Sultani, scarlet	2 3	gP	scarlet	1	25	} (Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 5324 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
5325	—Queen Carola, chamois . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	25	
5326	—hybrida, Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	25	
Inula glandulosa grandiflora			hP	orange	2	25	Splendid hardy perennial.
5330	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	†hhP	blue	¼	10	Exceedingly pretty little plant.
Ipomœa							See page 80.
5334	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	tB	orange	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
5335	elegans	2 3	. .	scarlet	3	5	
5336	sanguinea	1 3	hB	. .	1½	5	
5337	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	3	5	
5340	Iris Kämpferi	1 2	hP	. .	2	5	} No. 5340 is the beautiful Japan Iris. 5342 is a fine hardy Pacific Coast species.
5341	tenax	2	. .	purple	¾	10	
5342	Hartwegii . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	10	
5344	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
5350	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue	. .	5	} (Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flower.
5351	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
5354	Jacobæa, White Senecio . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	. .	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
5355	Purple Senecio . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5	
5356	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
Choice Collection, including 5 varieties Dwarf Double						35	
5360	*Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tricolor	2	5	See, also, Amaranthus.
5364	Justicia multiflora . . . . .	. .	gP	scarlet	3	25	Splendid pot-plant.
5368	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
5369	—atroviolacea . . . . .	. .	. .	d. v.	. .	5	
5370	—kermesina . . . . .	. .	. .	v. red	. .	5	
5372	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
5374	†Kennedyæ cœrulea	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
5375	Marryatte	1 3	. .	scarlet	4	25	
5376	rubicunda	1 2	. .	d. red	. .	25	
5378	Comptoniana . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	25	
5380	Kochia scoparia . . . . .	. .	hA	green	3	5	Summer Cypress. Handsome.
5384	Lantana, Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	} Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs.
5386	Lapageria rosea	1 2	gP	rose	15	50	
Larkspur							See Delphinium, page 76.
5389	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yellow	1	5½	A pretty yellow Composite.
Lathyrus							See Sweet Peas, page 94.

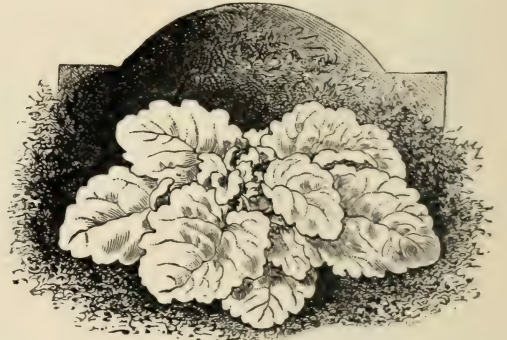
NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
5392	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	2	hA	red	2	5	} Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage. Fine for backgrounds.
5393	— <i>alba</i>	..	..	white	..	5
5394	—Mixed . . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5395	<i>arborea variegata</i>	..	hhP	red	3	10	
5397	<i>Layia elegans</i>	..	hA	y. & w.	1	5	Pretty yellow and white flower.
5398	<i>Lemon Verbena</i>	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine; lemon-scented foliage.
5402	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	3	hP	yellow	1/2	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
5406	<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	..	hhA	..	2	10	} Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage. 5407 has large golden flowers.
5407	<i>Stillmani</i>	..	..	golden	..	25
5410	<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	} Fine for edging or rockeries; blooms in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
5411	<i>androsaceus</i>	..	..	blue	1	5
5412	— <i>albus</i>	..	..	white	..	5
5413	<i>carmineus</i>	..	..	carmine	..	10
5414	<i>densiflorus</i>	..	..	blue	..	5
5415	— <i>albus</i>	..	..	white	..	5
5418	<i>hybridus</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5422	Mixed . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
5434	<i>Limnanthes Douglasi</i>	2 3	hA	w. & y.	..	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
5438	<i>Linaria bipartita alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	} Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edging, and very good for rockwork.
5439	— <i>splendida</i>	2 3	..	purple	1/2	5	
5440	<i>Maroccana</i>	..	..	rose	3/4	5
5444	<i>Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)</i>	..	hP	violet	trail.	5	
5448	<i>Linum flavum</i>	..	thhP	yellow	3/4	10	} (Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. Tender kinds make pretty pot-plant.
5449	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crimson	..	5	
5450	<i>Lewisii variegatum</i> . " 60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
5454	<i>Lisianthus Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the <i>Gentians</i> .
5458	<i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	..	hhA	orange	6	5	} Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
5459	<i>tricolor</i>	..	hA	tricolor	2	5	
Lobelia							See page 81.
5464	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	..	tP	d. rose	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
5469	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	} Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
5470	<i>tetragonolobus</i> . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	purple	3/4	5	
5474	Love-Lies-Bleeding . . oz., 20c.	crimson	3	5	} (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers; tall habit.
5480	Love-in-a-Mist . . . oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	
5481	White Double . . . " 25c.	white	..	5	} (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
5482	Blue Spanish . . . " 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
5483	White Spanish . . . " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
5484	Mixed Spanish . . . " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5488	Mixed, all sorts . . . " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
5492	<i>Lupinus Cruikshankii</i>	2 3	..	var.	3	5	} A large genus of ornamental annual or perennial plants. 5500 grows 5 or 6 feet high; has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. 5504 is a fine native perennial, with lovely, light blue flowers. Some varieties are charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. Rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. Dwarf species make best bedding plants. All are free-flowering, attractive, bright, easily grown.
5493	<i>Hartwegii</i>	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5
5494	— <i>albus</i>	..	..	white	..	5
5495	<i>hirsutus</i>	..	..	blue	2	5
5496	— <i>ruber</i>	..	..	rose	..	5
5497	<i>luteus</i>	..	..	yellow	..	5
5498	<i>mutabilis</i>	..	..	var.	3	5
5499	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	..	b. & v.	1/2	5	
5500	<i>polyphyllus</i>	..	hP	blue	5	5	
5501	—Mixed Perennial . oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5502	<i>subcarnosus</i>	..	hA	white	2	5	
5504	<i>diffusus</i>	..	hP	blue	..	10	
5506	<i>tricolor elegans</i>	..	..	o. & ro.	3	5
5510	Mixed Annual . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
Choice Collection, including 12 best varieties						40	
5516	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	5	} Brilliantly colored border plants; 5519 is a superb variety, and the original of the <i>Haageana</i> hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
5517	— <i>alba</i>	..	..	white	..	5
5518	—Mixed . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5519	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
5520	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>	..	hP	mixed	..	10	



MIMULUS CUPREUS (See page 113)



DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM, DOUBLE (See page 78)



SALVIA ARGENTEA (See page 91)



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA FOL. AUREO-VARIEGATIS (See page 107)



CALENDULA FLUVIALIS (See page 68)

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5526	Madia elegans . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yellow	2	5	cts. { Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
5530	Malope grandiflora rosea . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	5	} Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
5531	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5532	— <i>rubra</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
5533	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5535	Malva miniata . . . . .	..	tA	scarlet	4	5	} <i>M. miniata</i> advertised as "Sunset Plant." 5536 and 5537 are fine, hardy perennials.
5536	— <i>moschata rosea</i> . . . . .	..	fhP	rose	2	5	
5537	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5540	† Mandevillea suaveolens . . . . .	..	gP	white	10	10	} Beautiful greenhouse climbers, very fragrant. See page 81.
	Marigold						
5546	Martynia Craniolaria . . . . .	..	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	} Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
5547	— <i>proboscidea</i> . . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5	
5548	— <i>lutea</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5	
5549	— <i>formosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
	Marvel of Peru						See Four O'clock, page 107.
5554	Matricaria eximia plena . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5	} (Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
5555	— <i>capensis plena</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5556	—"Golden Ball" (beautiful) . . . . .	..	..	yellow	1 1/4	25	
5560	Mathiola bicornis . . . . .	..	hhA	white	1/2	5	} Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
5566	† Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1 3	†gP	purple	10	10	
5567	— <i>Barclayana</i> . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10	} Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
5568	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5570	— <i>Emeryana rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
5572	— <i>purpurea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
5574	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
5578	* Melianthus major . . . . .	..	gP	brown	..	10	Has very ornamental foliage.
5582	Melilotus cœrulea . . . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.
5586	† Melothria scabra . . . . .	..	hhA	l. blue	10	10	Tropical vine.
5590	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tricolor	1/2	5	} Beautiful dwarf edging plants; flowers profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pots. 5594 is the "Ice Plant."
5591	— <i>album</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5592	— <i>cordifolium variegatum</i> . . . . .	..	tP	yellow	..	25	
5594	— <i>crystallinum</i> . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	..	5	
	Mignonette						See page 82.
5600	Mimosa pudica . . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	pink	3/4	5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
5604	Mimulus cardinalis	1 2	fhP	scarlet	1 1/2	10	} (Monkey Flower.) Showy. musk-scented and free-flowering. Hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any soil suits. See Musk Plant.
5605	— <i>cupreus</i>	1 3	hA	mixed	..	10	
5606	— <i>Rœzlii</i>	2 3	..	yellow	1/2	25	
5608	— <i>tigrinus</i> per oz., \$1.50	1 3	..	spotted	1	10	
5610	— <i>grandiflorus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
5614	† Mina lobata . . . . .	..	tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomers.
5618	Molucella spinosa	2 3	hP	rose	7	25	} A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
5622	Momordica balsamina . . . . .	..	hhA	yellow	10	5	
5623	— <i>Charantia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	} Handsome ornamental gourds. 5622 is the Balsam Apple and 5623 is the Balsam Pear. 5624 is the Squirting Cucumber.
5624	— <i>Elaterium</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5625	— <i>involucrata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
	Monk's-Hood						See Aconitum.
5629	Moon-Flower						See <i>Ipomœa Mexicana</i> .
	Morning Glory						See pages 80 and 82.
	Mourning Bride						See Scabiosa.
5632	Mukia scabrella	3	..	..	..	10	} Handsome ornamental gourd. (Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.
5636	Musa ensete . . . 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br.	..	25	
5639	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	1/2	10	} Musk-scented Mimulus.
5640	— New Compact . . . . .	..	..	..	1/3	10	
	Myosotis						See Forget-me-not, page 79.
	Nasturtium						See page 84.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5644	<i>Nægelia hybrida</i>	1 3	gP	var.	1/2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plant.
5646	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> . Pink	2 3	hP	pink	4	10	} Indian Lotus. Splendid hardy Water Lilies.
5647	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5650	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i> . . . . .	..	tA	..	1 1/2	5	} Very pretty and neat-flowering plant for edging. 5652 is a new and beautiful variety.
5651	— <i>cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	ro. & b.	..	5	
5652	<i>strumosa Suttoni</i> . . . . .	..	hA	var.	..	25	
5658	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> oz., 20c.	1 3	..	w. & pu.	1	5	} This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth; they deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and for edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.
5659	— <i>oculata</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5	
5660	<i>discoidalis</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
5662	<i>insignis</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	blue	..	5	
5663	— <i>alba</i> " 2 c.	..	..	white	..	5	
5664	— <i>marginata</i> . . . . .	..	..	bord.	..	5	
5666	<i>maculata</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	spotted	1/2	5	
5668	Mixed " 20c.	..	..	mixed	diff.	5	
Choice Collection, including 8 varieties <i>Nemophila</i>							30
5674	<i>Nerium Oleander</i>	2 3	gS	red	10	10	Oleander. Ornamental shrub.
5678	<i>Nertera depressa</i> . . . . .	..	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
5682	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant) . . . . .	..	hhA	..	3	5	} Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
5683	<i>colossea</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	25	
5690	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	gP	w. & li.	1	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
5691	<i>frutescens</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	10	
Nigella							
5696	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b.w.&y.	1/2	5	} Very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
5697	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5698	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5	
5699	<i>paradoxa violacea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & v.	1	5	
5704	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5710	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	3/4	5	} Pretty dwarf plant.
5711	<i>Capensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. b.	..	5	
5714	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	†hP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants. See Evening Primrose, p. 116.
Oenothera							
5716	Orchids, Mixed . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	diff.	25	Fine open-ground species.
5718	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	..	blue	1 1/2	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
5719	<i>niger</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	3	5	
5722	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yellow	1/2	10	Charming little plants.
5724	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	white	trail.	5	Showy Composite.
5728	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	2	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
5729	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
5730	<i>arborea</i> (Tree Pæony) . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	
5736	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i> . . . . .	..	hA	blush	1 1/2	5	Very good Everlasting.
5740	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	..	5	Pretty rose flowers. See page 85.
Pansy							
Paris Daisy							
5746	† <i>Passiflora cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	blue	10	10	} Called "Passion Flower" on account of a resemblance in the flower to the appearance presented at Calvary.
5747	<i>edulis</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	25	10	
5748	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	..	10	10	
5749	<i>incarnata</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	pink	25	10	
Peas, Sweet							
5754	<i>Pelargonium</i> , Fancy . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	2	25	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. 5756 has magnificent flowers.
5756	<i>Odir</i> (superb) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
Pentstemon—							
5760	<i>Murrayanus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	scarlet	3	10	} Beautiful herbaceous perennials; very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding.
5761	<i>Brucei</i> . New . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	10	
5762	<i>Cobæa, splendid</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. & b.	..	10	
5764	Mixed European oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5770	* <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> " 20c.	2	hhA	purple	1 1/2	5	} Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
5771	* <i>laciniata</i> " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5775 <i>Persicaria</i> , Red		3	hP	red	1½	5	} Showy for backgrounds.
5776 White . . . . .		..	..	white	..	5
Petunia							See page 86.
5780 <i>Phacelia congesta</i>		2	hA	pur.-bl.	..	5	} Excellent for bees. <i>P. Parryi</i> is a beautiful rich, deep blue.
5782 Parryi . . . . .		..	..	d. blue	..	10
5788 † <i>Phaseolus</i> Caracalla		2 3	hhA	lilac	5	10	} Curious fragrant flowers. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5790 multiflorus . . . . .		..	..	scarlet	15	5
Phlox Drummondii							See page 87.
5796 <i>Phormium tenax</i>	gP	white	6	10	} (New Zealand Flax.) 5798 has handsome variegated foliage.
5798 —fol. variegatis . . . . .		..	..	..	..	25
5802 <i>Phygelius capensis</i>	scarlet	3	25	Showy greenhouse perennial.
5806 <i>Physalis lobata</i>	hP	violet	1	10	} Ground or Winter Cherry. <i>P. Francheti</i> is a most ornamental new variety from Japan.
5807 Francheti . . . . .		..	thP	scarlet	2	15
5812 Picotee, White Ground	hhP	w. & sp.	..	50	} From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
5813 Yellow Ground . . . . .		..	..	y. & sp.	..	50
5815 Extra Fine Mixed . . . . .		..	..	mixed	..	50
5818 Mixed . . . . .		..	..	..	..	10
Pink (<i>Dianthus</i>)							See page 88.
5824 <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>		1 2	gP	white	3	5	Handsome greenhouse shrub.
5828 <i>Platystemon Californicum</i>		2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	(California Poppy.)
5834 <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>		2	hP	blue	2	10	} (Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants. <i>P. Mariesi</i> is a fine dwarf, dark blue variety.
5835 —album . . . . .		..	..	white	..	10
5836 Mariesi . . . . .		..	..	blue	1	10
5840 <i>Podolepis chrysantha</i>		2 3	hhA	yellow	½	5	} Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
5842 affinis . . . . .		..	..	..	..	5
5844 gracilis . . . . .		..	..	red	..	5
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder.
5848 <i>Polyanthus</i>		1 3	thP	mixed	..	10	} (Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
5849 Finest . . . . .		..	..	..	..	25
5850 Gold-laced . . . . .		..	..	..	..	25
Poppy							See page 89.
Portulaca							See page 90.
5856 <i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i>	hP	purple mixed	1½	10	} Showy, hardy border plants.
5857 Mixed . . . . .		..	..	..	..	5
5863 <i>Primula cortusoides</i>		3	..	red	..	10	} These are the hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P. Forbesi</i> has pretty rosy lilac flowers, and is fine for pots. <i>P. verticillata</i> has large white powdered leaves and golden flowers. No. 5874 is a very beautiful and rare species.
5864 Cashmeriana . . . . .		..	..	rose	¼	25
5865 Japonica . . . . .		..	..	mixed	1	10
5866 farinosa (Bird's-eye Primrose). . . . .		..	..	rose	..	25
5867 Forbesi . . . . .		..	thP	lilac	..	25
5868 English Yellow Primrose . . . . .		..	hP	yellow	½	10
5869 obconica grandiflora alba		2	tgP	white	..	25	
5870 —rosea . . . . .		..	..	rose	..	25
5871 —carminea . . . . .		..	..	carmine	..	25
5872 —hybrida, Mixed . . . . .		..	..	mixed	..	25
5874 sikkimensis . . . . .		..	hP	l. yellow	1	50
5876 verticillata . . . . .		..	..	yellow	..	25
5877 <i>Primula stellata</i> (Star Primula).	gP	white	..	50	} House or conservatory plants; floriferous and long-blooming. Cut flowers are valuable for table decoration; keep fresh in water many days.
5878 —Salmon Pink . . . . .		..	..	pink	..	50
5879 —King of the Star . . . . .		..	..	crimson	..	50
5880 —Hybrid Mixed . . . . .		..	..	mixed	..	50
5882 <i>Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra</i>		3	..	fr. red	¾	25	} From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; are
5883 —coccinea . . . . .		..	..	b. red	..	25
5884 —alba . . . . .		..	..	white	..	25
5885 —punctata atropurpurea . . . . .		..	..	pur. sp.	..	25
5886 —caerulea . . . . .		..	..	blue	..	50

50 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
							cts.
Primula Sinensis fimbriata, con.							
5887	—kermesina splendens	5	gP	crimson	¾	25	free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. Seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. Collections here offered contain finest varieties grown.
5888	—Mixed			mixed		25	
5889	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
5890	—rubra			red		25	
5891	—Mixed			mixed		25	
5892	—globosa rubra			red		25	
5894	—alba			white		25	
5896	—Mixed			mixed		25	
5897	—New Giant Mixed					50	
5898	—plena rubra			red		75	
5899	—alba			white		75	
5904	—Mixed			mixed		75	
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. Chinese Fringed						\$1 50	
10 " " " "						1 25	
8 " " " "						1 00	
6 " " " "						75	
6 " " Double						1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							
5910	<i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	purple	2	5	} (<i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubbery borders; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
5912	— <i>Drummondii</i>	1 3		yellow	1	5	
5914	— <i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	hB		3	5	
5916	— <i>Lamarckii</i>				1½	5	
5917	— <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
5918	— <i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i> .	2 3	hA	white		5	
5919	— <i>tetraptera</i>					5	
5920	—Mixed Annual . per oz., 30c			mixed	diff.	5	
5922	<i>Pueraria Thunbergiana</i>		hP	purple	40	10	} (<i>Kudzu Vine.</i>) Beautiful Japan climber.
5924	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum			dk. sc.	1	5	} No. 5930, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edging, and makes a moss-like tuft. 5932 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort. 5926 is a magnificent new variety with flowers often 4 inches in diameter on long stems; fine for cutting.
5925	— <i>roseum hybridum</i> Double			mixed	2	25	
5926	— <i>grandiflorum</i> (New)				3	25	
5927	—Single Mixed				2	5	
5929	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3		white		5	
5930	<i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3		yellow	½	5	
5932	— <i>selaginoides hybridum</i>					10	
5933	—Golden Gem					5	
5938	Rheum palmatum	1		white	3	5	} (<i>Ornamental Rhubarb.</i>)
5939	<i>Collinianum</i>					5	
5944	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	tA	r. & w.	1	10	} Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5945	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
5946	—Mixed			mixed		10	
5948	<i>Manglesii</i>			r. & w.	½	10	
5952	Rhododendron arboreum	1	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrub.
Ricinus							
5956	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	} See page 90. (Ornamental in fruit. For greenhouses.
5960	Rocket, Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	fhP	w. & pur.		5	} (<i>Hesperis.</i>) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
5962	White " 20c.			white		5	
5964	<i>candidissima</i>	2			1½	10	
5969	Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP		2	10	} California Tree Matilija Poppy. Fine fls., resembling a poppy.
5974	Rosa multiflora nana		hP	mixed		25	Flowers first season from seed.
Rose <i>Campion</i>							
Rose of Heaven							
Rose of Sharon							
5980	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2		yellow	3	5	} Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
5981	<i>speciosa</i>					5	
5986	Saintpaulia ionantha	2 3	fgP	blue	½	25	} The Usambara Violet. Lovely violet-like flowers.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at <i>oz.</i> rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5989	<i>Salpiglossis azurea</i>	2	3	hhA	blue	I	These annuals have showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment. No. 5992 is a splendid new large-flowered strain.
5990	<i>coccinea</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	scarlet	.
5992	Emperor (superbissima) . . . . .	.	.	.	mixed	25
5993	Dwarf Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.	.	.	.	blue	1/2	
5997	Tall Mixed . . . " 60c.	.	.	.	.	I
Choice Collections, including—							
	8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall					40	
	8 " " Dwarf					40	
	6 " " " "					35	
<i>Salvia</i>							
6000	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i> fl. pl.	hA	yellow	1/2	Pretty Composite for beds; excellent for borders.
6006	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i> . . oz., 40c.	.	.	.	red	I	
6008	— <i>alba</i>	white	.	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
6009	—Scarlet Queen (new) . . . . .	.	.	.	scarlet	.
6012	<i>ocymoides</i>	I	2	hP	red	1/2	5
6020	<i>Saxifraga Aizoon</i>	2	.	white	I	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rockwork.
6026	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2	3	hA	.	2 1/2	
6027	—Double Snowball	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil. 6029 is a beautiful golden yellow, new variety.
6028	Black Purple . . . . .	.	.	.	purple	.
6029	minor aurea fl. pl. (new) . . . . .	.	.	.	golden	10
6030	<i>Caucasica</i> (splendid) . . . . .	.	.	hP	lilac	.
6034	Mixed Tall oz., 40c.	.	.	hA	mixed	.	
6035	Dwarf Double Mixed. " 40c.	.	.	.	.	1 1/2
Choice Collections, including—							
	8 vars. Dwarf Double					35	
	6 " " " "					30	
	8 " Tall Large-flowered.					35	
	6 " " " "					30	
6040	<i>Schizanthus Grahami</i>	hhA	s. & o.	2	Elegant and free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched dark purple spotted orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, become fine foliage plants with masses of blossoms.
6041	<i>pinnatus</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	p. v.	1 1/2
6042	<i>porrigens papilionaceus</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	bk. eyd	.
6043	<i>retusus</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	r. & o.	2
6044	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	white	.
6048	Mixed per oz., 30c.	.	.	.	mixed	diff.	
Choice Collection, including 6 varieties <i>Schizanthus</i>						30	
6052	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	2	.	hA	white	3/4		Cannot bear transplanting.
6060	<i>Scotanthus tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	.	15	Handsome ornamental gourd.
6064	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	hA	blue	1/4	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants, excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
6065	<i>Maximowiczii</i> . . . . .	.	.	hP	yellow	I
6066	Mixed . . . . .	.	.	.	mixed	3/4
<i>Senecio elegans</i>							See Jacobæa.
6072	<i>Sensitive Plant</i> . . . per oz., 75c.	2	3	tA	pink	.	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.
6074	<i>Shortia Californica</i>	hA	yellow	I	Handsome yellow Everlasting.
6076	<i>Sidalcea malveafolia</i>	thP	vars.	2-3	Very handsome perennial.
6080	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	I	2	.	red	.	(Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockwork or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
6081	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	white	.
6082	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	.	.	.	mixed	.	
6083	<i>orientalis</i> . . . . .	.	.	hP	rose	2
6084	<i>pendula, rose</i> . . . . .	.	.	hA	.	I
6086	—Double Rose . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
6088	— <i>ruberrima</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
6089	—Bonnetti, dark stems . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
6090	Mixed per oz., 20c.	.	.	.	mixed	.	
6098	† <i>Smilax</i> (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2	3	gP	white	6		For table and house decoration. Fine for florists.
<i>Snapdragon</i>							See page 91.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
6104	Solanum, White Eggplant	3	tA	white	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are fine decorative plants and well worth cultivating. <i>S. giganteum</i> is the largest and handsomest of all, having flowers 3 inches in diameter. No. 6108 is a new variety with drooping racemes of a delicate lilac color.
6105	Scarlet Eggplant			scarlet		5	
6106	Striped Eggplant			striped	2	5	
6108	Seaforthianum		gP	lilac	5	10	
6109	Wetherill's Hybrid		tA	blue	2	10	
6110	robustum	2 3		purple	3	10	
6112	capsicastrum		gP	yellow	2	10	
6114	giganteum			white	4	10	
6115	Hendersoni			purple		10	
6116	Warszewiczoides			white	3	10	
	Choice Collection, including 6 varieties Solanum					45	
6122	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty showy annuals.
6126	Spiræa ariæfolia	2	hS	white	3	10	Fine shrubs; flower profusely.
6132	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	Fine for rockwork or edges of flower beds.
6135	Stachys lanata	3	hP	striped	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
6140	Statice Bonduelli	2	tA	yellow	1 1/2	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers which ought to be in all gardens.
6141	incana hybrida		hP	mixed		5	
6142	sinuata	2 3	tA	blue	1	5	
6143	candidissima			white		5	
6145	Suworowi, bright rose		hA	rose		5	
6149	Perennial Sorts Mixed		hP	mixed	1 1/2	5	
6154	Stenactis speciosa			purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
6158	Stephanophysum longifolium		hhP	scarlet	1 1/2	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
6162	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh		10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
	Stocks, German Ten Weeks						See page 92.
6164	Stokesia Cyanea	2 3	hP	blue	2	10	("Cornflower Aster.") Pretty.
6168	Strelitzia augusta		gP	white	10	50	("Bird of Paradise Flower.") Fine greenhouse perennials.
6169	Reginæ			o.&pur.	5	25	
	Streptocarpus—						Very ornamental, profuse blooming greenhouse plants.
6174	Veitch's New Hybrids	1 2		mixed	2	50	
6180	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.
6184	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1 1/2	5	(Centaurea.) Pretty border annuals; long stems and fragrant flowers. Do not transplant. Fine for cutting.
6185	White			white		5	
6186	Yellow			yellow		5	
6189	Mixed			mixed		5	
	Sunflower (Helianthus)						See page 93.
6194	Swainsonia alba grandiflora	1 3	gP	white	2	50	Fine greenhouse plants, easily grown in sandy, peaty soil.
6196	Ferrandi carminea			carmine		50	
	Sweet Peas						See page 94.
	Sweet Sultan						See Sultan.
	Sweet William						See page 93.
6212	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	2 3		scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
6218	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding.
6219	signata pumila	2 3	hA			5	
	Tassel Flower						See Calalia.
6224	Tecoma Smithi (splendid)		gP	lemon	6	50	Large heads of rich lemon flowers, flushed orange.
6225	velutina			yellow	10	10	
6241	†Thunbergia alata		hhA	buff	5	10	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
6242	—alba			white		10	
6243	—aurantiaca			orange		10	
6244	—Bakeri			white		10	
6246	—Fryeri			orange		10	
6247	—sulphurea			sulphur		10	
6248	—intus alba			p. yel.		10	
6252	—Mixed			mixed		10	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>See ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
6256	Tigridia, New Hybrids	2 3	tBu	vars.	2	10	} The finest strain ever offered. Great variety of colors.
6258	Tommasinia verticillaris	hP	yellow	1	25		Splendid single lawn plant.
6262	Torenia Fournieri	tA	purple	. .	25	} For borders and baskets. 6265 is golden yellow; deep red throat; 6262 is fine for pots.
6263	—“White Wings” . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	25
6265	Bailloni . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	25
6269	Trachelium cœruleum	2	thP	blue	1½	5	Useful; border or greenhouse.
6274	Trachymene cœrulea (Didiscus)	gA	5	Fine long-blooming annuals.
6278	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	gP	white	4	10	} (Snake Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
6279	coccinea	2	. .	yellow	. .	10	
6280	palmata	3	. .	white	. .	10	
	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	purple	traï.	5	An ornamental clover.
6286	Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or.-red	3	10	} (Red - Hot - Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have showy spikes of bloom.
6287	MacOwani . . . . .	. .	. .	r. & yel.	1½	25
	Tropæolum						See page 84.
6293	Tunica saxifraga	2	. .	white	1	5	Pretty for rockwork.
6296	Tydæa hybrida grandiflora	gP	mixed	. .	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
6300	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	white	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
6304	rubra . . . . .	. .	. .	red	. .	5
6306	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6310	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
6313	Venus' Looking-Glass . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} (Specularia.) Pretty edging plant. 6315 gives about 50 per cent of double flowers.
6314	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6315	Double . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	5
6316	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	1	5	} A handsome border flower. Easily grown.
6320	Verbascum pannosum	hP	yellow	5	10	} Fine decorative plant. Beautiful white, woolly leaves.
	Verbena hybrida						See page 97.
6326	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora	2 3	gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented lvs.
6329	Veronica, Mixed	2	hP	mixed	½	10	Pretty for borders; fine colors.
6332	Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	} Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
6334	fulgens . . . . .	. .	. .	d. red	. .	10
6340	Vinca alba (pure white)	tP	white	. .	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
6341	rosea . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	10
6342	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	ro. & w.	. .	10
6343	—Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10
6349	Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	. .	blue	½	10	} (Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. Seed takes a long time to germinate.
6350	The Czar . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
6351	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
6359	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen	purple	. .	10	} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
6360	—Mauve Queen . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
6361	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
6365	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c	. .	hA	red	1	5	} (<i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) Early flowering and fine.
6366	White “ 20c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6368	Crimson King “ 20c	. .	. .	crimson	. .	5
6369	Mixed “ 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6375	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3	. .	sc. & w.	1½	5	} Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
6376	oculata . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	¾	5
6377	—cœrulea . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	5
6378	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6379	—Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6384	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	5
6388	Wallflower, Brown . . oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	brown	1½	5	} (<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> .) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bed-
6389	Yellow . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	5
6390	Harbinger, Early . . . . .	. .	. .	golden	. .	5
6392	Mixed per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6394	German Double . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10



ZINNIA (See page 97)



VERBENA (See page 97)



PRIMULA FORBESI (See page 115)



PRIMULA OBCONICA GRANDIFLORA (See page 115)



SWEET WILLIAM (See page 93)

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>						cts.	
6396	Wallflower, continued— Paris, Single Annual	1 3	hA	mixed	1 1/2	10	ders. No. 6396 is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, flowering the first season from seed.
	Choice Collections, including— 12 vars. Double German					\$1 00	
	8 " " " "					80	
	6 " " " "					65	
6400	Whitlavia grandiflora . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
6401	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
6404	gloxinioides . . . . .	. .	. .	b. & w.	. .	5	
6408	Worms (Scorpiurus)	2 3	. .	scarlet	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
6412	Wigandia Vigieri . . . . .	. .	†tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
6418	Xeranthemum annuum . . . . .	. .	2 hA	purple	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
6419	—album . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
6420	—multiflorum . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5	
6421	—album . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
6422	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5	
	Choice Collection, including 6 varieties Xeranthemum					30	
6430	Yucca filamentosa	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden; many large white flowers.
6432	gloriosa . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	4	10	
	Zinnia						See page 97.

MIXED ANNUALS FOR WILD GARDEN

Bright-colored, summer-flowering, easily grown hardy annuals in the greatest variety for sowing broadcast. Per oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; 1/2 lb. 55 cts.; lb., \$1, postpaid.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>						cts.	
6500	*Agrostis nebulosa	2	hA	apet.	1	5	Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
6501	pulchella . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6502	minutiflora . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
6506	*Andropogon argenteus	3	hP	. .	3	5	Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
6509	Arundo Donax . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	10	5	Subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental habit.
6510	*—fol. variegatis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
6515	Avena sterilis	2 3	hA	. .	3	5	(Animated Oats.) Curious.
6520	Briza geniculata	2	. .	. .	1	5	(Quaking Grass.) No. 6522 is very pretty for bouquets.
6521	gracilis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6522	maxima . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1 1/2	5	
6528	Brizopyrum siculum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3/4	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
6534	Bromus brizaeformis . . . . .	. .	hP	. .	3	5	No. 6534 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
6535	macrostachys . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6536	madritensis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6540	Chloropsis Blanchardiana . . . . .	. .	tP	. .	. .	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
6544	Chloris barbata vera . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	5	Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
6550	Chrysurus cynosuroides . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	1	5	Pretty for edgings.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS

Free by mail at prices affixed

Long experience in selecting enables us to make collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, insures assortments of the rarest varieties and finest qualities, all of the growth of the past season, and in every case strictly TRUE TO NAME.

Varieties	Price	Varieties	Price
100 Annuals, Biennials and Perennials . . .	\$4 00	50 Choice Greenhouse Seeds	\$8 00
50 " " " " "	2 00	25 " " " " "	4 00
25 " " " " "	1 00	12 " " " " "	2 50
12 " " " " "	50	50 Choice Amer. Seeds for European Culture	4 00
25 More Rare Annuals	2 00	25 " " " " "	2 00
10 " " " " "	1 00	12 Annuals for Bees	50
20 Choice Hardy Biennials and Perennials .	1 00		

All strictly our own selections

To facilitate selecting seeds for special purposes, we have prepared the following lists. Particulars and prices will be found in body of catalogue.

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS

Abronia umbellata,	Cuphea,	Mignonette,
Ageratum Mexicanum,	Dianthus Chinensis,	Mimulus moschatus,
Alyssum maritimum,	Digitalis, assorted,	Pansy,
Amarantus tricolor,	Gaillardia,	Phlox Drummondii,
Ammobium alatum,	Gaura Lindheimeri,	Reseda odorata,
Aquilegia chrysantha,	Gilia tricolor,	Silene, Mixed,
Aster,	Globe Amaranths,	Smilax,
Balsams,	Godetia, assorted,	Spraguea umbellata,
Cacalia coccinea,	Gypsophila,	Statice, assorted,
Calliopsis lanceolata,	Heliotropium grandiflorum,	Stevia serrata,
Callirhoë pedata,	Iberis odorata and amara,	Stocks, Ten Weeks,
Centranthus macrosiphon,	Kaulfussia amelloides,	Verbena,
Chrysanthemum inodorum,	Leptosiphon,	Viola tricolor (finest),
Collinsia bicolor and verna,	Lobelia Erinus,	Viscaria oculata,
Cosmos,	Malope grandiflora,	Zinnia, all the double varieties.

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS

Ageratum Mexicanum,	Eschscholtzia tenuifolia,	Nemophila insignis and maculata,
Alyssum maritimum,	Eucharidium grandiflorum,	Pansy,
Asparagus Sprengeri,	Fenzlia dianthiflora,	Petunia,
Aubrietia deltoidea,	Gilia rosea splendens,	Portulaca, Double,
Calandrinia umbellata,	Iberis amara,	Sanvitalia procumbens,
Cerastium tomentosum,	Limnanthes Douglasii,	Saponaria Calabrica,
Clintonia pulchella,	Lobb's Nasturtium,	Sedum coeruleum,
Convolvulus Mauritanicus,	Lobelia gracilis,	Silene pendula,
" aureus superbus,	Love-Lies-Bleeding,	Spraguea umbellata,
Cosmidium Burridgeanum,	Lupinus nanus,	Verbena,
Dwarf Nasturtiums,	Mignonette,	Virginian Stock.
	Mimulus moschatus,	

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Abrus preicatorius,	Cobæa scandens,	Maurandya,
Adlumia cirrhosa,	Convolvulus,	Mina lobata,
Aristolochia,	Cypress Vine,	Moonflower,
Asparagus,	Dolichos,	Nasturtium, Tall,
Balloon Vine,	Humulus,	Passiflora,
Calampelis scabra,	Ipomœa,	Phaseolus Caracalla,
Canary-bird Flower,	Kennedya,	Smilax,
Centrosema grandiflora,	Lapageria rosea,	Sweet Peas,
Clematis,	Lathyrus,	Thunbergia,
Clitoria,	Lophospermum,	Tropæolum.
	Mandevillea suaveolens,	

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS

FOR THE FORMATION OF WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS

Acroclinium,	Helichrysum,	Shortia Californica,
Ammobium,	Helipterum,	Xeranthemum.
Gomphrena,	Rhodanthe,	

PALM SEEDS

The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer. Customers are invited to let us book their orders, to be sent from time to time as fresh shipments arrive.



LATANIA BORBONICA

		Pkt.	100 seeds.	
Areca lutescens	12 seeds,	\$o	25	\$1 25
<i>rubra</i>	12 "	25	1	25
<i>sapida</i>	8 "	10	1	00
<i>Madagascariensis</i>	10 "	25	2	00
Brahea filifera (Washingtonia)	25 "	10		30
<i>robusta</i>	15 "	10		50
Chamærops Canariensis	8 "	10	1	00
<i>elegans argentea</i>	12 "	25	1	25
<i>excelsa</i>	25 "	10		30
<i>humilis</i>	20 "	10		40
Cocos australis	10 "	25	2	00
<i>Bonnetti</i>	10 "	25	2	00
<i>campestris</i>	10 "	25	2	00
Cocos plumosa	10 seeds,	\$o	25	\$2 00
<i>flexuosa</i>	10 "	25		2 00
<i>Weddelliana</i>	8 "	25		2 50
<i>Yatai</i>	8 "	25		2 50
Corypha australis (Cabbage Palm)	10 "	10		60
Cycas revoluta seeds. 5c. ea.				
Dracæna australis	20 "	10		25
<i>indivisa</i>	25 "	10		25
<i>lineata</i>	25 "	10		25
<i>Draco</i>	15 "	25	1	50
<i>rubra</i>	25 "	25		75
<i>Veitchii</i>	20 "	25	1	00
Geonoma Schottiana	8 "	25	2	50
<i>gracilis</i>	8 "	25	2	50
Kentia Belmoreana	12 "	25	1	50
<i>Forsteriana</i>	12 "	25	1	50
<i>Canterburyana</i> (Umbrella Palm)	12 "	50		3 00
<i>Morei</i>	10 "	50		4 00
Latania Borbonica	12 "	10		50
Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana)	10 "	25	2	00
<i>Martini</i>	8 "	25	2	50
Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm). 8 "		15	1	00
Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine). 15 "		25	1	25
Phoenix Canariensis	12 "	10		60
<i>dactylifera</i> (Date Palm)	12 "	10		50
<i>leonensis</i>	12 "	10		75
<i>reclinata</i>	15 "	25	1	25
<i>rupicola</i>	10 "	25	2	00
<i>tenuis</i>	8 "	10	1	00
<i>Zanzibariensis</i>	10 "	25	2	00
Seaforthia elegans	8 "	10	1	00

In April we shall have *Cycas revoluta* stems (Sago Palm) in various sizes direct from Japan

FERN BALLS (*Davallia bullata*)

We have imported some of these interesting Ferns from Japan. They are easily grown and occupy little space, being suspended in the room. In the fall the leaves die off, and the plants need a rest for two months, during which time it is recommended to keep them out of doors. The frost does not hurt them, but when taking them in, they should be gradually thawed out. We handle only the long-leaved variety. Price, extra large size, 50 cts. each; large size, 40 cts. each; second size, 30 cts. each.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS

For prices and descriptions, see body of Catalogue

Abobra viridiflora,	Coccinia Indica,	Eopepon vitifolius,	Phaseolus,
Ardisia crenulata,	Cucumis,	Gourds,	Scotanthus,
Balsam Pear and Apple,	Cucurbita,	Melothria scabra,	Solanum,
Benincasa cerifera,	Cyclanthera exfolens,	Momordica,	Trichosanthes.
Bryonopsis,	Echinocystis lobata,	Mukia scabrella,	

A SELECTED LIST OF FLOWERS NO GARDEN SHOULD BE WITHOUT

Asters,	Delphiniums,	Pansy, finest,	Scabiosa,
Balsams,	Eschscholtzias,	Petunias, finest,	Sunflower,
Candytuft,	Foxgloves,	Phlox Drummondii,	Sweet Peas,
Cosmos,	Gaillardia,	Poppy,	Verbenas,
Centaurea,	Marigold,	Pyrethrums,	Vincas,
Chrysanthemums,	Nasturtiums,	Salvia splendens,	Zinnias.



GLADIOLUS

Gladioli are very easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant, as soon as all danger from frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to first of July these fine flowers can be had in bloom all through the summer and fall—the later to flower being the best. About end of October, when the leaves begin to wither, the bulb should be taken up, dried in the open air, and then stored in a dry place free from frost for planting next spring.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLI

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and Scarlet . . .	\$0 35	\$1 50	\$10 00
“ White and Light. Standard selection	45	2 25	18 00
“ White and Light. Extra fine for florists' use	75	4 00	32 00
“ Striped and Variegated	50	2 75	25 00
“ Pink	40	2 00	15 00
“ Yellow and Orange	60	3 25	30 00
“ Hybrids. All colors	35	1 50	11 00
“ Finest Selected Seedlings. All colors, in greatest variety	40	1 75	12 00
“ Lemoine's. Fine bright colorings and odd markings	40	2 00	15 00
“ Childsii. Superb large-flowered	50	3 00	25 00
“ Nanceanus. A new race, with remarkably large and brilliantly colored flowers	75	5 00	
Groff's New Hybrids. Splendid new strain embracing thousands of varieties in the greatest diversity of colors. Mixed hybrid seedlings, first selection	75	4 00	30 00

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI

	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine-amaranth, clear yellow spots	\$0 15	\$1 25		
Andre Leroy. Deep cherry, flamed and striped darker; white blotch and stripe	15	1 25		
Angele. White; showy and effective	10	1 00		
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large rose blotch, striped white in the center	15	1 25		
Astarte. Compact, finely shaped spike of large flowers, pale rosy lilac streaked with rose	\$0 15	\$1 25		
Baucis. Fine spike, with large flowers of rose, slightly tinged salmon; blotch dark amaranth-red	10	1 00		
Benvenuto. Brilliant light orange-red, white blotch	15	1 25		
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet per 100, \$1.50	05	40		
Calypso. Flesh-colored rose, streaked with rose and blotched carmine	15	1 25		

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI, continued

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Ceres. Pure white, spotted with pur- plish rose per 100, \$2.50	05	\$0 40	Mr. Jansen. Very fine spike, with large rosy carmine flowers edged and faintly streaked with violet-red; blotch cream-colored	\$0 20	\$2 00
Christopher Columbus. Very large, rosy carmine flamed red, large violet-red blotch on lower petals	15	1 25	Napoleon III. Bright scarlet; white line in each petal per 100, \$2.	05	40
Conquete. Bright cherry-red, pure white blotch, upper petals striped rose	15	1 25	Neron. Tall spike; rounded flowers of a beautiful dark crimson, suffused with dark blood-red and violet	15	1 25
Crepuscule. Splendid spike; flowers lilac-rose, flushed carmine, and with violet on the edges of the petals	15	1 25	Noemi. Light rosy lilac	15	1 25
Diamant. Extra large, fleshy white; throat ivory white, blotched and streaked carmine	20	2 00	Ophir. Dark yellow, purple blotch	10	1 00
Eldorado. Clear yellow, the lower petals streaked with red	20	2 00	Pactole. Beautiful yellow, slightly tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade	10	1 00
Escarboucle. Dark carmine-red, pure white band and blood-red blotch	10	1 00	Pepita. Golden yellow, slightly striped carmine at the edges of the petals	15	1 25
Fatma. Ivory white, striped bright rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy ground	15	1 25	Pericles. Light rose, flamed with car- mine-purple, large pure white blotch	20	2 00
Felicien David. Cherry, light carmine feathered white blotch	15	1 25	Phebus. Brilliant red, with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch	15	1 25
Feu follet. Well-opened flowers with ivory-white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges	10	1 00	Professor Maxime Cornu. Compact spike; large flowers of a fine intense blood- red color, streaked or suffused with deep vermilion	15	1 25
Flamboyant. Large, fiery scarlet	15	1 25	Pyramide. Handsome spike; large, well-expanded flowers of the brightest and most delicate orange-rose	15	1 25
Fra Diavolo. Large, bright orange-rose flowers, flushed violet-red; large yellow blotch	15	1 25	Reverend Berkeley. Light rose, tinged with violet-carmine, white blotch	15	1 25
Grandesse. Very large, well-opened flower; petals fleshy white, slightly suf- fused with fresh lilac. Carmine blotch	10	1 00	Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Bright crimson- red, flamed and edged garnet, lower petals spotted yellow	20	2 00
Isaac Buchanan. Very fine yellow	10	1 00	Rossini. Dark amaranth-red, streaked and blotched white	15	1 25
La France. Pure white, flamed carmine toward the edges, large amaranth blotch on creamy white ground	20	2 00	Schiller. Sulphur, with large carmine blotch	15	1 25
Lamarck (de). Large flowers, cherry- colored, tinted orange, blazed red, large pure white stain	10	75	Shakespeare. White, very slightly suf- fused with carmine-rose; large rosy blotch. <i>Fine for forcing</i>	15	1 50
Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch	15	1 25	Snow-White. Superb pure white	20	2 00
Leviathan. Large flowers of delicate bright rose, flamed and striped car- mine; amaranth blotch	15	1 25	Suffren. Flowers fresh, bright cherry- rose, blotch carmine, with violet cen- ter stripe; very pretty	10	1 00
Madame Monneret. Delicate rose per 100, \$2.50	05	45	Surprise. Rose-amaranth; very late- blooming variety	10	75
Marechal Vaillant. Very bright scarlet, with large pure white blotch	15	1 25	Thermidor. Large salmon-red flowers, profusely flushed and edged with gray	15	1 25
Matador. Fine spike with splendid flowers, of brilliant carmine-red, striped and blotched pure white	15	1 25	Titania. Beautiful tall spike, creamy salmon flamed cherry	10	1 00
May. Fine pure white, flaked rosy crim- son, superb spike. <i>The best of all for forcing in greenhouse</i> . per 100, \$4.	10	75	Van Dael. Very large flowers of a deli- cate salmon-rose at the center, streaked with blood-red at the top of petals	15	1 25

NEW GIANT CHILDSI GLADIOLI

Very tall and erect, often 4 or 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom over 2 feet long. The flowers are of great substance and of gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. Every color known among Gladioli is represented, and many never before seen, particularly blues, smoky grays and purple-blacks, all having beautifully mottled and spotted throats, made up of white, crimson, pink, yellow, etc.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, Each blotched and penciled bluish purple. \$0	10	\$1 00	Marginata. Fine salmon, with crimson and white throat	\$0 10	\$1 00
Dr. Sellew. Large spikes and flowers of great substance. Deep, rich, rosy crimson, penciled darker. Throat pure white, mottled and spotted	10	1 00	Mottled Gem. Beautifully mottled white, violet and scarlet	10	1 00
Henry Gillman. Deep salmon-scarlet, with pure white bands through each petal, and throat peculiarly mottled	10	1 00	Mrs. Beecher. Rosy crimson; white throat, marked carmine	10	1 00
Hohokus. Large, flaming crimson, with bright magenta mottled throat	10	1 00	Nezinscott. Blood-scarlet, crimson-black blotches	15	1 25
Livonia. Light red, with white mottled throat	10	1 00	Oddity. Amaranth-red, throat mottled red and white	10	1 00
			Splendor. Rose-magenta stain, with purple and white mottling	15	1 25
			Torch Light. Scarlet, mottled white	15	1 25

DAHLIAS

DOUBLE SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

Fern-leaved Beauty. Pure white, mar- gined dark crimson-scarlet	Each \$0 15	Doz. \$1 50
Pink Dandy. Large; pure pink; full round form; free bloomer, on long stems	35	3 50
Olympia. Immense size, with full high center; deep rose-pink, striped and penciled rich crimson; profuse bloomer	30	3 00
A. D. Livoni. Best clear pink	15	1 50
A. Pefferhorn. Large; bright crimson .	15	1 50
Bird of Passage. White, tipped pink . .	15	1 50
Emily Edwards. White, tipped blush .	15	1 50
Golden Ball. Large; pale golden yellow.	15	1 50
Miss May Lomas. Large, free and deli- cate. Pure white, suffused soft lavender	15	1 50
George Smith. Large, bright crimson .	15	1 50
Queen of Yellows. Pure canary-yellow.	15	1 50
Red Hussar. Purest cardinal-red; fine form; on long stems	15	1 50
White Swan. Pure white; on long stems.	15	1 50
Thomas White. Maroon, shaded black .	15	1 50

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Eureka. Large to very large; deep rose color; fine, regular form; quilled petals. Seedling Grand Duke Alexis.	30	3 00
Frank L. Bassett. Bright purple, shading to blue; extremely profuse bloomer .	25	2 50
Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, distinctly tinged delicate pink	15	1 50
Harry Freeman. Large; snow-white; fine	15	1 50
Lyndhurst. Brilliant crimson-scarlet . .	15	1 50
Nymphæa. An exquisite light pink, tinged lighter toward the center . . .	15	1 50
Oban. Large; rosy lavender	15	1 50
Zulu. Rightly named the "Black Dah- lia"; jet black, changing to black- maroon	15	1 50
Wilhelm Miller. Brilliant purple; ex- tremely free, large and distinct . . .	15	1 50



FERN-LEAVED BEAUTY



DOUBLE CACTUS DAHLIAS

Capstan. Soft red, shaded apricot	Each \$0 15	Doz. \$1 50
Kriemhilde. Beautiful clear pink, tint- ing lighter toward the center	50	5 00
Ranji. Dark crimson, shading to velvety maroon; beautiful form	15	1 50
Lady Penzance. Pure canary-yellow . .	15	1 50
Mrs. Bennett. Large, soft crimson . . .	15	1 50
Ruby. Vermilion, overlaid purple . . .	15	1 50

POMPON, or BOUQUET DAHLIAS

Alewine. White, flushed rosy lake . . .	Each \$0 15	Doz. \$1 50
Daybreak. Color of Daybreak carnation.	15	1 50
Elfin. Cream, shading to primrose . . .	15	1 50
Catherine. Best pure yellow	15	1 50
Fairy Queen. Sulphur-yellow, edged peach	15	1 50
Little Diavola. Pink, tipped maroon . .	15	1 50
Little Beauty. Delicate shrimp pink; quilled petals and full, round form . .	15	1 50
Little Herman. Dark red, tipped white.	15	1 50
Philip Freud. Richest orange-salmon .	15	1 50
Prince Charming. White, penciled, suf- fused and heavily tipped purple-pink .	15	1 50
Snow Clad. Best white	15	1 50
Sunshine. Best bright red	15	1 50

SINGLE DAHLIAS

THE 20TH CENTURY. The most beau- tiful of all Dahlias; flowers 4½ to 6 inches across; brilliant pink over- laid crimson, tipped white, with white disk around the center, the deep col- ored zone changing to pure pink as the season advances	30	3 00
Wildfire. Pure scarlet	15	1 50
Gold Standard. Pure yellow	15	1 50
Fashion. Crimson-maroon; white disk.	15	1 50
Gaillardia. Golden yellow, with red disk around the yellow center	30	3 00
Mrs. Bowman. Large, brilliant purple .	15	1 50
White Cross. Rosy lake, with broad white stripe	20	2 00
Sunningdale. Creamy white, edged pink.	15	1 50
Snow Queen. Fine pure white	15	1 50

DWARF LARGE-FLOWERING FRENCH CANNAS

The following are the most satisfactory standard sorts :

	Each	Per doz.	100
Alphonse Bouvier. Finest tall brilliant crimson ; foliage green. Grows 6 to 7 feet high	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$8 00
Alsace. Pure sulphur, changing to creamy white. Planted in connection with the high-colored sorts it makes a fine contrast ; foliage green. 4½ feet	10	1 00	8 00
Austria. Pure canary-yellow ; fine large open flowers, with but few traces of reddish brown dots in the center of the two inside petals	10	1 00	8 00
Egandale. The best bronze-leaved, with soft currant-red flowers. 4 feet	10	1 00	8 00
Italia. Bright orange-scarlet, with a deep, broad, golden yellow border ; the flowers, which are produced on massive stems about 16 inches long, are set well above the foliage ; the foliage is large and heavy, similar to that of the <i>Musa Ensete</i>	10	1 00	8 00
Madame Crozy. The flowers of this popular variety are bright crimson-scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. Foliage bright green and very massive. 4 feet	10	1 00	8 00

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES

SIX SPLENDID NEW VARIETIES

	Each	Doz.
BEAUTE FRANCAISE. Nice shaped bloom ; bright clear pink, shaded lightly with lilac at the center	\$0 60	\$6 00
DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Very large, well-formed bloom. Habit ideal. Stems very firm and long. Strong grower ; very fragrant. The true variety is quite scarce, as several inferior sorts have been offered under this name	75	7 50
FESTIVA MAXIMA. Enormous full, double bloom ; petalage very broad ; color snow-white, with an occasional purplish carmine spot. Vigorous grower, grand habit, splendid strong stems, early bloomer. One of the most valuable of the white section and always in greater demand than any other Pæony	75	7 50
GIGANTEA. This is the finest early pink Pæony that we have for cut-flower purposes. It is one of the earliest to bloom ; produces an enormous flower 6 to 7 inches in diameter, on a long stem. Deliciously fragrant. Fully as effective for decorative purposes as the finest chrysanthemum	75	7 50
GOLDEN HARVEST. Very striking variety, producing large tricolored blooms, the guard petals being blush pink with a distinct blush white guard and blush center, a few of the center petals tipped and striped with light crimson, the total color effect of the flower being creamy pink. Strong, delicate fragrance. Good grower, vigorous habit ; strong 18-inch stem	60	6 00
MONT BLANC. Broad snow-white guard petals, center forming a very full, high cushion ; color creamy yellow, fading to yellowish white when the flower is old. Habit extra strong and vigorous, producing an enormous crop of blooms on grand, long, strong stems. Fragrance pronounced and lasting	75	7 50

TWELVE BEST STANDARD VARIETIES

Achille. Fine large bloom, long stem, healthy grower, profuse bloomer. Opens light, flesh-colored pink, finishing blush white, with an occasional creamy spot	40	4 00
Edulis superba. Clear flesh-pink, occasionally slightly traced with carmine. Excellent cut-flower variety	30	3 00
Humei carnea. Color soft clear rose-pink, large, very compact, deep, full bloom on long stem. Strong cinnamon fragrance. Strong grower. Very late	30	3 00
Marie Lemoine. Medium to large size, well filled, broad-petaled bloom. Color delicate China pink, shading to ivory-white at the tips. Early bloomer. Very fragrant and desirable	40	4 00
Princess Mathilde. Large, well-shaped bloom. Bright vinous pink	30	3 00
Pulcherrima. Light flesh-pink, fading to flesh-white, center tinted pink and salmon, finishing flesh-white, with a few petals tipped with violaceous pink. Strong, rigid stems	40	4 00
Queen Victoria. Large, full, compact bloom, with fine broad guard petals. Opens flesh white, center petals tipped with red blotches. One of the best cut-flower varieties	40	4 00
Richardson's rubra superba. Large, very full, compact bloom. Color brilliant ruby crimson. It is undoubtedly the latest Pæony that we have, and for this reason is exceptionally valuable	50	5 00
Officialis roseum superbum Large, well-formed bloom, clear rose-pink shaded salmon. The earliest pure pink Pæony to bloom	50	5 00
Officialis mutabilis. Large, well-formed full bloom, opening light Daybreak pink, finishing ivory-white	50	5 00
Officialis rubra. The old-fashioned, very early, deep crimson Pæony of our grandmothers' gardens. Excellent for early cut-flowers, and nothing more striking for landscape use.	30	3 00
Officialis rosea. Deep purplish rose ; very brilliant and effective	30	3 00

LILIES

For stateliness of habit, beauty of form and variety of coloring, the Lily is without a rival among bulbous plants. Many of the species are delightfully fragrant. Though they may nearly all be called hardy, it is well to protect them against frost in winter by a covering of ashes or litter. They are easily grown, and require little care. They do best in a light, well-drained soil. Some peat or leaf-mould may be used to advantage. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure, but thrives in ordinary light soil. They also prefer a partial shade, and the taller sorts must have protection from high winds. Many of the stronger-growing kinds are well adapted for planting among shrubs.

Auratum (<i>Golden-banded Lily</i>). The grandest of all hardy Lilies; flowers white, spotted with maroon, having a bright yellow band through each petal.	Each	Doz.	Grayi . A very rare and beautiful native Lily from North Carolina. Nodding flowers, bright crimson outside, orange-red inside, spotted maroon	Each	Doz.
8 to 9 inches . . per 100, \$7 .	\$0 10	\$1 00	Krameri . White, slightly tinged with red	15	1 50
9 to 11 inches . . per 100, \$11 .	15	1 50	Leichtlinii . Orange-red, with crimson spots. 2 to 3 feet	15	1 50
11 to 13 inches . . per 100, \$18 .	30	3 00	Speciosum album Krætzeri . Beautiful pure white flowers of large size	20	2 00
Auratum pictum . Flowers like those of the common <i>Auratum</i> , with yellow band through each petal. It is beautifully spotted with dark crimson . .	30	3 00	Speciosum rubrum . White, shaded rose and spotted deep red	20	2 00
Auratum virginale . Large, pure white flowers, with yellow-banded petals . . .	45	4 50	Speciosum rubrum Melpomene . Very dark, crimson-spotted flowers of large size	25	2 50
Auratum Wittei . Very large, pure white, with raised spots of satiny white	65	7 00	Tigrinum splendens . Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies .	15	1 25
Batemanni . Bright apricot	15	1 50	Tigrinum flore pleno . Double Tiger Lily; bright orange-red, with black spots. 4 to 5 feet	15	1 50
Brownii . Beautiful flowers of immense size, inside creamy white, outside shaded chocolate-purple	50	5 50	Umbellatum Mixed	15	1 50
Chalcedonicum . The true Scarlet Turk's Cap Lily. 3 feet	60	6 00	Washingtonianum . A lovely native variety, of very stately habit; large, trumpet-shaped flowers, pure white, tinged purple or lilac; very fragrant; 4 to 7 feet high	30	2 75
Excelsum (<i>Testaceum</i>). Lovely cream-colored flowers, tinged with apricot; very fragrant, elegant and stately. 5 ft.	70	7 00			
Giganteum . A magnificent species, growing 6 to 10 feet high; color white, with purple throat; extra large	3 00				

AMARYLLIS

Extremely ornamental greenhouse plants, with large, fragrant, beautifully colored flowers. The most suitable soil is good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure, and some sand. Good drainage is very important. The growing season is from early spring until about September, when the plants should be kept cool and allowed to rest until February. They require plenty of sunshine, but in the flowering season a light shading tends to preserve the blossoms longer. Frequent disturbance of the roots is to be avoided. Established bulbs in large pots should have a top-dressing each year when starting, and manure water during the growing season.

Aulica (<i>Lily of the Palace</i>). Very large, handsome flowers, crimson shaded with green	Each	Doz.	Johnsoni (<i>Spice Lily</i>). Crimson, striped white	Each	Doz.
	\$0 75			\$0 60	\$6 00
Belladonna . Violet and white; flowers in large umbels; fragrant.	20	2 00	Lutea (<i>Sternbergia</i>). Bright yellow crocus-like flowers . . per 100, \$4 .	08	75
“ Major . A large and improved form of the preceding	25	2 50	Lutea macrantha . Golden yellow; fine.	20	2 00
Formosissima (<i>Jacobæan Lily</i>). Pretty scarlet flowers; may be planted outside in the spring	15	1 25	Longifolia rosea . Rose; hardy	20	2 00
			“ alba . White; hardy	30	3 00
			Orientalis . Fine; rare variety	3 50	
			Ornatum . White, finely striped rose	3 00	
			Prince of Orange . Bright orange	2 50	

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Splendid pot-plants for the house or greenhouse, and especially valuable for bedding, flowering in the greatest profusion throughout the summer. For bedding they should be started in hotbed in March and April. The hollow end of the bulb should be up and but slightly covered. They should get very little water until the plants are growing.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Single Crimson	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$4 50	Single Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00
“ Scarlet	10	80	4 50	Double White	15	1 50	10 00
“ Rose	10	80	4 50	“ Yellow	15	1 50	10 00
“ White	10	80	4 50	“ Rose	15	1 50	10 00
“ Yellow	10	80	4 50	“ Mixed	15	1 50	9 00

NEW LARGE-FLOWERED JAPAN IRIS

(*Iris Kämpferi*)



JAPAN IRIS

Iris are of easy culture, requiring very little attention after once being planted. They do best in a light, rich, sandy soil, and in a sunny situation. Good drainage is very important. The following new varieties of *Iris Kämpferi* are remarkable for the beauty of their colors and their stateliness of habit. Some of them send up 10 to 12 flower-spikes 3 feet high, each bearing 2 to 4 enormous blossoms, measuring 8 to 10 inches across, and of the most delicate and

beautiful colors, markings and combinations; no other flowers excel them in richness. They require a liberal supply of water when growing.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF JAPAN IRIS

We are importing from Japan a large supply of the following twelve newest and best of these magnificent Irises, excelling in size, perfection of form and richness of color any ever shown. They come in clumps, each with four or five eyes.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Gekka-no-Nami. White, tinted canary-yellow and golden toward the center	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$25 00
Kumo-no-Obi. Purple, striped white, center white, tinted golden yellow	40	4 00	25 00
Geisho-Ui. Magenta, with white center, tinted golden yellow	40	4 00	25 00
Sofu-no-Koi. Large, white and blue mottled petals tinted golden in the center; central petals white, tipped deep purple	40	4 00	25 00
Yomo-no-Umi. Large, light blue petals passing into white, striped violet and tinted yellow, dark purple center	40	4 00	25 00
Kuma-Funjin. Deep purple, striped golden, white center tinted blue	40	4 00	25 00
Uchin. Light blue, shaded dark blue, golden center	40	4 00	25 00
Kumo-no-Nye. Black-purple, shaded indigo, tinted yellow, dark blue center	40	4 00	25 00
Yezo-Nishiki. Purple and lavender mottled, purple and white center	40	4 00	25 00
Shimo-yono-tsuki. Large, white, tinged golden toward the center	40	4 00	25 00
Waka-Murasaki. Crimson, spotted white and flaked yellow toward the center	40	4 00	25 00
Tord-Odori. Blue and white mottled petals, tinted golden, lavender center	40	4 00	25 00
Mixed Double. All sorts Japanese Iris, Dutch-grown	10	80	5 00
Mixed Single. All sorts Japanese Iris, Dutch-grown	10	80	5 00

HARDY PHLOX

For hardy clumps of brilliantly colored masses of flowers on the lawn or among the shrubbery, Hardy Perennial Phlox takes the very first rank. The great showy heads of bloom are produced in gorgeous profusion, from midsummer until checked by frost. We offer choice named sorts, field-grown plants.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Queen. Pure white; fine grower and very fine flower. 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Alceste. Bright pink, deep red center. 2 feet	15	1 25	10 00
Caran d'Ache. A large flower of most perfect form, of a rosy carmine color; center violet, tinged with rose. 18 inches	15	1 25	10 00
Jules Jouy. A clear lilac-rose; large white center. 2 feet	15	1 25	10 00
J. H. Slocum. Large flowers, deep rose-pink, with crimson eye. 3 feet	15	1 25	10 00
Madame P. Langier. Bright geranium-red, vermilion center. 3 feet	15	1 25	10 00
Independence. New; pure white, large flower and spike. Pot-plants only; will bloom this season	20	2 00	

MONTBRETIAS

Hardy summer-flowering, bulbous plants that are becoming more popular every year. They should be planted in groups and left undisturbed. Ordinary garden soil and a sunny position suit them.

Bouquet Parfait. Large, bright vermilion flowers, with deep yellow center	Each \$0 05	Doz. \$0 45	100 \$2 50
Crocsmiæflora. Large; bright orange, tinged scarlet	05	30	1 50
Drap d'Or. Rich yellow; very large, handsome flowers	05	40	2 00
Eldorado. Large, golden yellow flowers; very floriferous; dwarf habit.	05	40	2 00
Elegans. Bright yellow, outside streaked with vermilion; fine	05	40	2 00
Etoile de Feu. Bright vermilion, with deep yellow center; large flowers.	08	75	5 00
Golden Sheaf. Bright yellow	05	40	2 00
Pottsii. Orange and scarlet; very free-flowering	05	25	1 00



MONTBRETIAS

TIGRIDIAS

These very handsome summer-flowering bulbs should be planted in the spring. They will flower profusely all summer. The plants grow about 2 feet high, with large and finely colored flowers.

Burbank's New Hybrids. Each Doz. 100			
Giant flowers of red, white, yellow, orange, rose, crimson and gold, with shades and combinations of color never shown before by Tigridias	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$12 00
Canariensis. Very handsome light yellow, with brown spots	08	60	4 00
Cœlestis. Beautiful light blue.	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$5 00
Conchiflora. Rich yellow, spotted red	08	60	3 50
Immaculata alba. Pure white; unspotted	08	60	4 00
Speciosa pavonia. Bright crimson, mottled yellow	08	60	3 50
Grandiflora alba. Large-flowered; white, spotted crimson	08	60	3 50

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots

ACHIMENES, Best Mixed	Each \$0 08	Doz. \$0 75	100 \$5 00	FUNKIA alba marginata	Each \$0 10	Doz. \$1 00	100 \$6 00
ALSTREMERIA, Mixed	10	75	4 00	GLOXINIA, Red	12	1 25	8 00
ANEMONE—				Spotted	12	1 25	8 00
Japonica, Whirlwind. White	06	50	3 00	White	12	1 25	8 00
Coronaria, Scarlet Mixed Double.	05	45	3 00	Blue	12	1 25	8 00
" Double Mixed	05	30	1 50	Mixed	10	1 00	7 00
" Single Mixed	05	20	1 00	HYACINTHUS candicans	10	75	4 00
APIOS tuberosa. Hardy climber.	06	50	3 00	HELLEBORUS niger major	30	3 00	
ARUM Dracunculus	12	1 25		INCARVILLEA Delavayi	50	5 00	
maculatum	08	75		ISMENE undulata	15	1 50	
palæstinum sanctum	20	2 00	12 00	MADEIRA Vine Roots	10	1 00	
BESSERA elegans (Coral Drops).	05	50	3 50	MILLA biflora. Pure waxy white.	05	40	2 50
CALADIUM esculentum	25	2 50		PANCRATIUM Calathinum	20	2 00	
CINNAMON Vine Roots	05	50	3 50	maritimum	15	1 50	9 00
CLEMATIS coccinea	15	1 50	10 00	PENTLANDIA miniata	20	2 00	
COOPERIA—				RANUNCULUS—			
Drummondii (Evening Star)	05	40	2 50	Persian Mixed . . . 2 for 5 cts.		20	1 00
Pedunculata. White; fragrant.	05	40	2 50	French Mixed . . . 2 for 5 cts.		20	1 00
CRINUM, Giant White	2 50			Turban Mixed . . . 2 for 5 cts.		20	1 00
Kirki	75			SOLOMON'S SEAL	10	1 00	6 00
Powellii. Dark rose	40			TRICYRTIS hirta (Toad Lily)	10	1 00	6 00
" album. White	1 00			TROLLIUS Europæus	20	1 75	12 00
" intermedium. Hardy	3 00			giganteus	20	1 75	12 00
CROCOSMIA aurea	05	45	3 00	Japonicus	25	2 50	18 00
CYCLOBOTHRA flava	05	40	2 50	TUBEROSES, Dwarf Double	05	35	1 50
CYPELLA Herberti	30	3 00		Albino. Pure white; single	05	40	2 00
DICENTRA spectabilis (Dielytra)	20	2 00	12 00	Variegated Leaf	05	45	3 00

Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases

BUG DEATH

This is a fungicide, insecticide and plant-food combined, which has been used for eight years with first-class results. 1-lb. package, 15 cts; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50c.; 12½-lb. package, \$1; 100-lb. package, \$7.

Perfection Shaker for applying above, 65 cts. each.

COPPERDINE

A combined fungicide and insecticide, used simply by adding water in proportion of one pound of the paste to 16 gallons of water. It prevents black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of the grape, pear leaf-blight, apple scab, mildew, etc. It kills codlin moths, pear insects, peach and apple borers, currant worms, cabbage worms, potato bugs and caterpillars. 1-lb. box, 25 cts., makes 16 gallons spray; 5-lb. box, \$1, makes 80 gallons spray.

FIR-TREE OIL

For greenhouse and house plants. It destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. It is the best insecticide for scale, aphid, red spider, mealy bug, thrip and worms. Dilute in the proportion of 1 pint to 20 gallons of water. Apply with vaporizer or syringe. ¼ pt., 40c.; pt., 75c.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

FIR-TREE OIL SOAP

This is the same as the Fir-Tree Oil, but in soap form. It is useful for the same purposes. Mix at rate of 1 ounce to a gallon of water, and apply with bellows or syringe. ½-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER

Effective against almost all kinds of insects. Per ½-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND

A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST

For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED

An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Per 2-lb. box, 35 cts; per 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; ½-lb. box, 12 cts.

KEROSENE EMULSION

For cabbage worms, scale on trees, caterpillars, melon louse, rose bugs, greenfly and lice of all kinds, either on plants or animals. Dilute 25 to 50 parts. Gal., \$1.

LEMON OIL

For destroying scale, caterpillar, mealy bug, red spider, greenfly, etc. Directions on can. Dilute with water 30 to 50 parts. ¼ pt., 25 cts; pt., 40 cts; qt., 75 cts.; gal., \$2.

LITTLE'S ANTIPEST

A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gals. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gals; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gals; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal. Qt. 60 cts.; ½ gal. can, \$1; gal. can, \$2.

NICOTICIDE

For fumigating or spraying. Used effectually for greenfly, mealy bug, red spider and thrips. Does not damage the foliage or flowers of the most tender plant.

Sold in cans as follows: No. 1, containing 1 pt., sufficient for 32,000 cubic feet of space, \$2.50 each; No. 2, containing ½ pt., sufficient for 16,000 cubic feet of space, \$1.25; No. 3, containing ¼ lb., sufficient for 8,000 cubic feet of space, 70 cts.

NICOTICIDE FUMIGATORS

Consisting of pan, wire-frame and the lamp, are very durable, and will last for years. Price, 50 cts.

Full directions for using both compound and fumigators are printed on each can.

PARIS GREEN

Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cts.; ½-lb. can, 20 cts.; ¼-lb. can, 15 cts. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

SLUG SHOT (HAMMOND'S)

Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHUR, POWDERED

Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per 3-oz. box, 10 cts.; 8-oz. box, 20 cts; 10-lb. box, \$3.

TOBACCO DUST

If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects. Per lb., 10 cts.; 5 lbs., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

TOBACCO STEMS

For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; 200 lbs., \$2.75; 400 lbs., \$4.50.

"ROSE LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT

A perfectly pure, highly concentrated extract of tobacco, most effective for destroying all insects and scale on plants. Pint cans, 30 cts.; qt., 50c.; gal., \$1.25.

SELF FUMIGATOR

A canvas sheeting impregnated with nicotine. It is certain death to aphid and will not damage the most sensitive bloom, fern or foliage. In sheets 10 x 5 inches each sufficient for 2,000 cubic feet. 12 sheets in a box, 60c.

WHALE-OIL SOAP

For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Excellent for San José scale. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 90 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$7.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, or FUNGIROID

For all fungous diseases, such as mildew, and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. Dry, 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; 4 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. keg, \$6; liquid, 1 gallon, \$1.25.

SAN JOSE SCALE

The New York State Entomologist, Mr. E. P. Felt, reports excellent results in ridding trees of this scale by a wash of lime and sulphur, consisting of 25 lbs. of lime and 20 lbs. sulphur to 60 gallons of water boiled until the sulphur is dissolved. Whale-oil soap, at rate of 1½ lbs. to a gallon of water, is also very effective.

High-Grade Registered Fertilizers

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent; actual potash, 6 to 7 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton	\$38 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	3 50
Per bag of 100 lbs.	2 25
50 lbs.	1 50
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; available phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; actual potash, 5 to 6 per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top-dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton	\$48 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	4 50
Per bag of 100 lbs.	3 00
50 lbs.	1 75
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

ACME POTATO MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 per cent; actual potash, 10 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton	\$40 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	4 00
Per bag of 100 lbs.	3 00
50 lbs.	1 75
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

CLAY'S CELEBRATED FERTILIZER

It is undoubtedly one of the best manures for all horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden, and we believe its high reputation is well deserved. Productive and lasting, and notwithstanding its apparently high price, it is quite economical.

PRICES IN BAGS

1 cwt. (112 lbs.)	\$7 00
½ cwt. (56 lbs.)	4 00
¼ cwt. (28 lbs.)	2 25
⅛ cwt. (14 lbs.)	1 25

CANADA HARD-WOOD ASHES

We quote only the very highest grade, extra screened, unleached, analysis guaranteed. For top-dressing for lawns, especially if the soil is inclined to be stiff or sour, there is nothing better. Besides the high fertilizing value, the 30 per cent of lime in these ashes sweetens the soil and keeps away insects.

Price—In barrels of 200 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$20.

ALBERT'S PLANT-FOOD

The best fertilizer for house plants

This celebrated plant-food, made in Germany, is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form the food elements required by plants. It is odorless, clean to handle, quick in its action, and unequalled in its effects. It is put up in attractive tins with full directions for use printed on each, and containing inside a small spoon holding the exact quantity required for dissolving in a quart of water. By its application plants acquire a sturdier growth, fuller development and a manifold increase in bloom. For palms, ferns, India rubber plants, bulbs and all kinds of pot-plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical and easiest applied fertilizer made.



Price—15 cts. per tin, by mail, 8 cents extra

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

A very rich, pure, natural manure. It is excellent as a top-dressing for lawns. Its effect is immediate and very lasting. There is nothing better for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part manure and six parts soil. It is recommended for use in the vegetable garden, promoting a steady and rapid growth. It makes a rich and safe liquid manure—1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

5-lb. package	\$0 30
10 lbs.	50
50 lbs.	1 25
100 lbs.	2 00
Ton	30 00

BONE FERTILIZERS

Pure Ground Bone Meal, No. 1. This finely pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture. It decomposes very rapidly, and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$30.

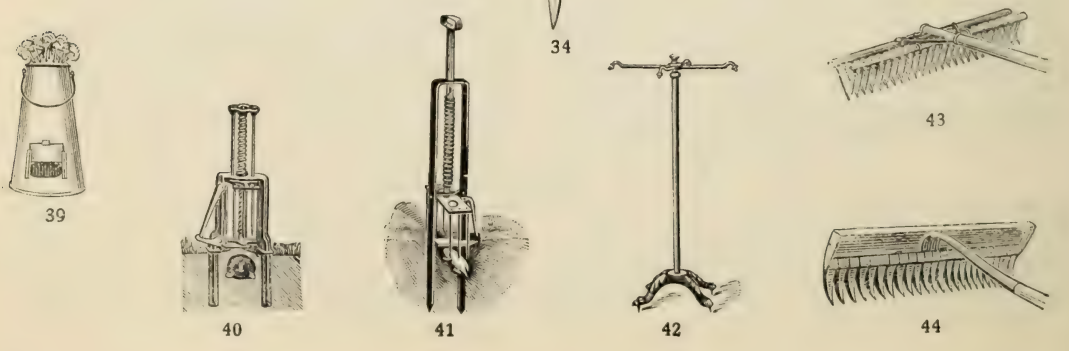
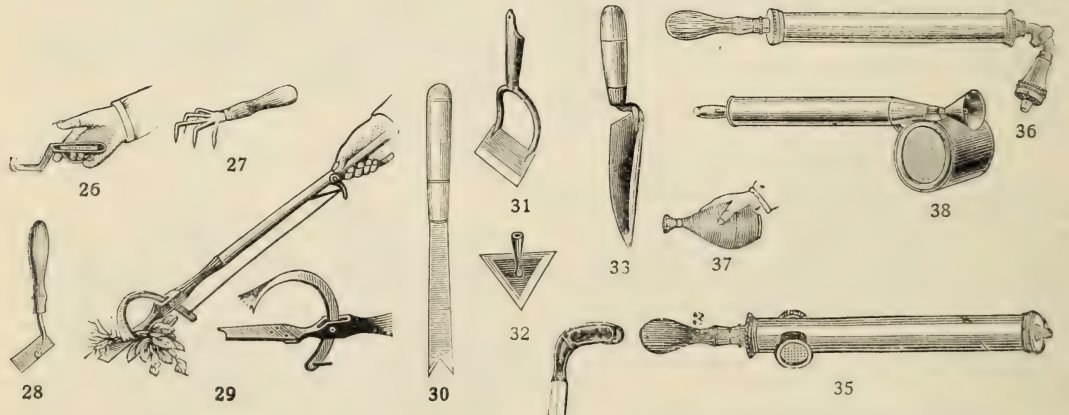
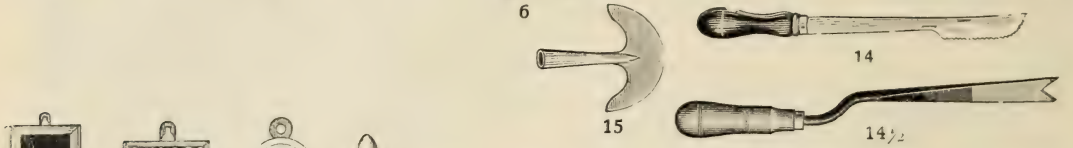
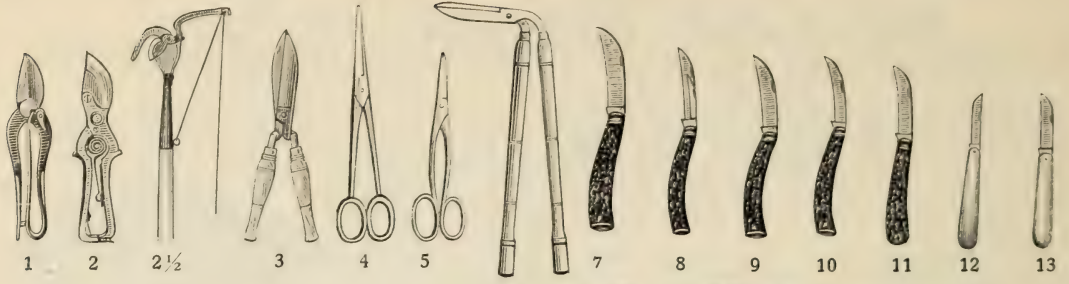
Ground Bone, No. 2. This is coarser than the above, and is suitable for general purposes, for top-dressing for lawns, and for garden and field crops. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per ton, \$36.

Ground Bone, No. 3. A little coarser than No. 2. Per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.

Crushed or Coarse Bone, No. 4. Being much coarser, this takes effect more slowly, but is correspondingly more permanent. 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; per ton, \$43.

OTHER FERTILIZERS

Blood and Bone Fertilizer	per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per 200-lb. bag, \$4.50; per ton, \$38
Horn Shavings, Fine Grade	per 100 lbs., \$5; per ton, \$60
Imported Scotch Soot. In 100-lb. bags only	per bag, \$4
Nitrate of Soda	5-lb. pkg., 30c.; 10-lb. pkg., 50c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.75
Muriate of Potash	5-lb. pkg., 35c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., about \$4.00



Horticultural Implements and Garden Requisites

The numbers correspond to the illustration numbers on page 134

- Each
- ASPARAGUS BUNCHER, Watts' \$3 00
- ASPARAGUS KNIVES, English (saw blade) . 1 00
- Granite City 50
- American 35
- BELLOWS—
- Woodason's Double-cone Powder (Fig. 22) . 3 00
- " Single Cone. Large size (Fig. 23) . 2 00
- " " Small size (Fig. 24) . 1 00
- " Atomizer. Large size (Fig. 25) . 2 00
- " " Small size 1 25
- BILL and BRUSH HOOKS, for heavy pruning. 2 75

- CANES, Bamboo, 6 to 8 feet long . Each
- per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$9 .

- CARNATION SUPPORTS, Model
- Extension (Fig. 45). 2-ring,
- per doz., 50c.; per 100, \$3.
- 3-ring, per doz., 60c.; per 100,
- \$3.50.

- DIBBLES. All iron (Fig. 34) . . \$0 35
- Fertilizing. For transplanting,
- and also for inserting ferti-
- lizers 50

- FLOWER HOLDER, "Gem." For
- making a large display of a few
- cut-flowers. Holds each flower
- in any desired position. 45
- No. 1. Fits any vase from 5 to 8 inches. \$1 00
- No. 2. " " " " 3 to 4 1/2 " 50

- FLOWER VASES, POT SAUCERS and ROLL-
- ING STANDS. See page 137.

- FORKS, Digging or Spading 75 cts. to 1 00
- Hay or Stable 50 cts. to 75
- Ladies' Short-handled or Strawberry Forks . 40
- Manure. Long- and Short-handled . 75c. to 1 00

- FRUIT PICKERS, Peerless 35
- Allen's 75

- FUMIGATOR, "Eureka." For fumigating
- with tobacco stems (Fig. 39).
- No. 1 holds 1/2 peck stems 1 50
- No. 2 holds 1 peck stems 2 00
- No. 3 holds 1/2 bushel stems 2 50

- GARDEN LINES, Finest Braided. Each
- 100 feet, 50 cts.

- GARDEN REELS, for above; of
- wrought iron (Fig. 46) 75 cts. and \$1 00

- GARDEN PENCILS, Wolff's In-
- delible Black 15

- GLAZING POINTS—
- Van Reyper's . per 1,000, 75 cts.; pincers . . \$0 50
- Galvanized Staples . per 1-lb box, 40 cts.

- GLOVES, Gardener's Goatskin . per pair, \$1 .

- GRAFTING WAX. In 1/4-, 1/2- and 1-lb.
- packages per lb., 30 cts.

- GRASS BORDER SHEARS. See Shears,
- page 136.

- GRASS EDGING KNIVES (English) . \$1.75 to 2 25

- GRASS HOOKS or Sickles, Best English,
- welded back 35 cts. to 70

- HEDGE SHEARS. See Shears, page 136.

- HOES, Draw or Corn 45

- Grub 75

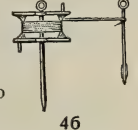
- Scuffle, Dutch or Push, 4 to 9 in. (Fig.
- 31) 45 cts. to 70

- Triangular (Fig. 32) 90

- Warren 65 cts., 70 cts. and 75



45



46

- HORSE BOOTS. The best make . per set, \$9 . Each
- HOSE NOZZLE, "Bordeaux." For 1/4-inch
- pipe or 1/2-inch hose \$0 75
- American Ball. With or without spike . . 50
- Coupling and Stock. Has 1/4-inch pipe thread 25
- Gem Graduating, for 3/4-inch hose 60
- HOSE MENDERS, Cooper's . per doz., 75c. . 10
- Hose Bands 10
- HOSE, RUBBER, "Cascade." Three-ply."
- 3/4-inch, in any length, at 15 cts. per foot.
- "Wallabout" . . . 3/4-inch, per foot, 15c. .
- "Triton" 18c. .
- "Electric" 20c. .

- HOTBED SASH. Best quality.
- Unglazed. 3 x 6 feet 1 10
- Glazed. 3 x 6 feet per doz., \$35 . 3 00

- HYACINTH GLASSES. (See Bulb Catalogue.)

- KNIVES—
- Saynor's Celebrated English. Best make.
- " No. 938, Pruning (Fig. 7) 1 75
- " No. 196, Pruning, 2 blades (Fig. 8) . . 2 25
- " No. 187, Pruning (Fig. 9) 1 50
- " No. 312, Pruning (Fig. 10) 1 50
- " No. 80, Pruning (Fig. 11) 85
- " No. 400, Budding (Fig. 12) 1 35
- " No. 401, Budding (Fig. 13) 1 35
- " No. 343, Budding, 2 blades 1 50
- " No. 403, Budding, Long-handled . . 1 50
- Asparagus. English (saw blade) (Fig. 14) . 1 00
- " Granite City 50
- " American. Useful for removing
- dock, dandelion, plantain, etc., from lawns. 35

- Grass Edging (Fig. 15) \$1.75 to 2 25
- LABELS, Wooden, Pot and Garden—

	PLAIN		PAINTED	
	Per 100	1,000	Per 100	1,000
4 inch	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$0 15	\$0 90
4 1/2 "	15	80	20	1 00
5 "	15	90	20	1 25
6 "	20	1 00	25	1 35
8 "	40	3 50	50	4 00
12 "	55	4 50	65	5 00

Wooden Notched Tree—

	PLAIN		PAINTED	
	Per 100	1,000	Per 100	1,000
3 1/2-inch	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$0 15	\$0 90
6 "	20	1 50	25	2 00
3 1/2 " (cop. wired) 20	1 75	30	2 25	

- LAWN RAKES. See Rakes, page 136.

- LAWN SWEEPER, "Model No. 1" 11 00

- LEAF-MOULD per 1-barrel bag, 1 50

- MANURE SPREADER, Kemp's.
- Spreads stable manure, coarse
- or fine, very evenly, either
- broadcast or in drills.
- No. 1 holds 30 bushels 100 00
- No. 2 " 50 " 110 00

- MASTICA. For glazing green-
- houses, sashes, etc. . qt., 40c.;
- 1/2-gal., 70 cts. per gal., 1 25

- MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE (Fig. 48) . 1 25

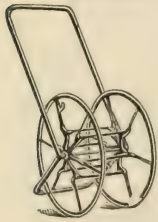
- MATS, for Covering
- Sashes. Made of jute,
- stitched through; hem-
- med with canvas and
- thickly padded; size
- 76 inches by 76 inches;
- one mat covers two
- sashes. See price, page 136.



49

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

MATS, continued		Each
No. 1. Both sides jute		\$1 25
No. 2. One side jute, the other side water-proof duck		1 75
MOLE TRAPS—		
Olmsted's Improved (Fig. 40)		1 50
The Reddick. Is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a perfect trap (Fig. 41)		85
MOSS, Sphagnum. Per 1-barrel bag		1 00
Per 5-barrel bale		3 00
PEAT, Rotted. Per 1-barrel bag		1 50
Orchid. Per 1-barrel bag		1 50
PINCERS, for glazing-points		50
"PLANET JR." DRILLS. See page 140.		
PLANT STAKES. Round, Painted Green.		
	Per doz.	Per 100
2 feet	\$0 35	\$2 00
3 "	60	4 00
4 "	85	5 50
5 " Extra heavy	1 40	9 00
6 " "	1 75	11 00
Southern canes, 6 to 8 ft. long. \$9 per 1,000.		1 25
Heavy, Square, Tapering, Painted Green.		
	Per doz.	Per 100
2 feet	\$0 30	\$1 75
3 "	55	3 50
4 "	75	5 00
5 "	1 00	7 00
6 "	1 25	8 50
Galvanized Wire, for roses, etc.		
3 feet	40	2 50
4 "	50	3 00
5 "	60	3 50
PRUNERS—		
Waters' Long-handled Tree. 4 feet	Each	\$0 75
6 feet		80
8 "		1 00
10 "		1 10
Wiss'		2 50
RAFFIA, for tying (Fig. 51). per lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 90c.; 10 lbs. \$1 50		
RAKES—		
"Automatic Lawn Rake" (Fig. 43). 51	Each	
A backward motion of the operator will clean all the teeth at once. 26-teeth size, 80 cts. each; 38-teeth size		\$1 00
The "Lawn King." Teeth very close. Will not tear sod as other lawn rakes do. 26-teeth size, 35 cts. each; 38-teeth size		50
Steel Wire, for lawns		60
Wooden, for lawns		30
English or Daisy (Fig. 44)		\$3 to 3 50
American Garden. Steel-handled. 40 cts. to		60
REELS, Hose, Tubular Iron (Fig. 52). Very light weight, frictionless, and the wheels so high that they are very easily worked. They never break or wear out.		
No. 10, for 100 feet 3/4-inch hose		2 75
No. 20, for 150 feet 3/4-inch hose		3 00
No. 30, for 500 feet 3/4-inch hose		5 00
ROLLERS. See page 142.		
RUBBER HOSE. See Hose, page 135.		
SAWS, Pruning, various sizes and kinds. 70c. to 1 25		



52

SCISSORS, Grape. Best English for thinning the bunches	Each	90 cts., \$1.25 and \$1 50
Flower Gatherer		1 50
SCYTHES, English Lawn. Cast steel, 34 to 38 inches		\$1.50, \$1.60 and 1 75
SCYTHE STONES, Round Dressed Talacre		per doz., \$1.50 15
SCYTHE RIFLES, Triple Emery-coated		per doz., \$1 10
SEED SOWER, Little Giant		\$2 and 5 00
Cahoon		3 75
SHEARS—		
Perfection Pruning (Fig. 1). The best made.		
No. 1. 7 inches		2 00
No. 2. 8 "		2 50
No. 3. 9 "		3 00
No. 4. 10 "		3 50
Watch-spring English Pruning (Fig. 2)		1 50
Hand-pruning, Wiss' Solid Steel. Two sizes. 9 inches		2 25
10 "		2 50
Pole-pruning, Wiss' (Fig. 2 1/2)		2 50
Ladies' Small Pruning		35
German Pruning		75
Waters' Long-handled Tree Pruners. See under Pruners, above.		
Hedge Shears, English (Fig. 3). 8- to 11-inch blade. Four sizes		\$2 to 3 00
Grape Scissors, Best English (Fig. 4). For thinning the bunches . 90 cts., \$1.25 and		1 50
Flower Gatherer, English (Fig. 5). \$1.25 and		1 50
Champion		1 25
Grass Border Shears, Best English (Fig. 6). 8, 9 and 10 inches		\$2.50, \$2.75 and 3 00
Spring Grass, English. For trimming grass		1 25
" " American. 7 inches		1 00
" " " 6 inches		75
SHOVELS, Ames' Best Cast Steel. Square and diamond-pointed; long or short handles. 1 50		
SILKALENE per lb., \$1 .		
SPADES, Ames' Best Cast Steel 1 50		
SPRAYERS. See pages 138 and 139.		
SPRINKLERS—		
Scollay's Rubber (Fig. 37)		1 00
" Angle-neck Rubber		1 00
Tyrian Rubber		75
Lawn Sprinklers, Peck's Improved (Fig. 42). Standard 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, throwing a fine shower over an area of 60 feet.		
4-arm sprinkler		2 75
8-arm sprinkler		3 00
Twin Comet. See page 138		5 00
Water Witch No. 3		75
" " No. 4		1 25
American Ball Sprinklers		75
SYRINGES. See page 138.		
THERMOMETERS—		
Oxidized Metal Scale, Polished Back (Fig. 16).		
8-inch size		75
10 " "		1 00
12 " "		1 25
Oxidized Metal Scale, Carved Back (Fig. 17).		
8-inch size		75
10 " "		1 00
12 " "		1 25
Self-Registering, Polished Back (Fig. 18).		
8-inch size		2 50
10 " "		3 00
12 " "		3 50
Hotbed and Mushroom-bed (Fig. 19), box-wood, brass tip; made for plunging. \$1 and 1 60		

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

THERMOMETERS, continued

Japaned Tin Case (Fig. 20)	Each	\$0 30
Self-Registering Japaned Case (Fig. 21).		
8-inch size	2	50
10 " "	3	00
12 " "	3	50

TOMATO SUPPORTS doz., \$1.50 20

TORCH. For burning caterpillars. Filled with asbestos. Small 25
Large 35

TRELIS "Multum in Parvo." Made of wood, easily adjusted, requires no stakes. For all annuals that require support, but especially for tomatoes.

TROWELS. Solid shanks, cast steel (Fig. 33). 50 cts. to 60 cts. each.

Transplanting. 25 cts. each.

TURFING IRONS, English. \$4 each.

TWINE, Green Smilax. 50 cts. per lb.

WATERING-POTS, French Model (Fig. 53). 6-qt., \$1.75; 8-qt., \$2. The "Philadelphia," with brass joints and two copper-faced roses. 6-qt., \$1.75; 8-qt., \$2; 10-qt., \$2.25; 12-qt., \$2.50.

WEEDERS— Each
Lang's (Fig. 26) \$0 25
Excelsior (Fig. 27) 15
New Hand (Fig. 28) 15
Cleveland Lawn Weeder (Fig. 29). For extracting the roots of dock, etc. (Can be used easily and without stooping.) 50 cts. each.

Lawn (Fig. 30). For removing docks, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus Knife. 35 cts. each.

WHEELBARROWS (Fig. 54). For garden use. Two sizes. Medium . . . \$3 75
Large 4 25

FLOWER POTS, TUBS, VASES, SAUCERS, ETC.—

Flower Pots. The best make. *Of sizes 1 inch to 3 inches we do not sell less than 100 of a size, and of larger sizes not less than a dozen. We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit* (Figs. 70 and 71).

Size, height and width inside	Price per doz.	Price per 100	Price per 1,000
1 - inch		\$0 60	\$4 50
1 3/4 " "		65	4 75
2 " "		70	5 50
2 1/4 " "		75	6 25
2 1/2 " "		85	7 50
3 " "		1 10	9 75
3 1/2 " "	\$0 30	1 50	13 00
4 " "	35	1 75	15 00

SIZES AND PRICES OF FLOWER POTS, continued

Size, height and width inside	Price per doz.	Price per 100	Price per 1,000
4 1/2 -inch	\$0 40	\$2 25	\$21 00
5 " "	50	3 00	28 00
6 " "	65	4 25	40 00
7 " "	1 00	7 00	
8 " "	1 50	9 50	
9 " "	2 00	13 50	
10 " "	2 50	18 00	
11 " "	3 50	25 00	
12 " "	4 50	35 00	
14 " "	9 00	70 00	

Flower Vases (Fig. 55), for displaying cut-flowers. Made of indurated wood-fiber. Each

8 inches in diam., 13 inches deep.	\$0 60
5 1/2 " " " " 10 " " " "	50
4 1/2 " " " " 9 " " " "	45
4 " " " " 6 " " " "	35



Flower-pot Saucers, Indurated Wood-fiber

(Fig. 56). Very light and durable. Not porous, and will protect tables on which plants stand.

6-inch per doz.,	95 cts.	10
8 " " " " " "	\$1.10	10
10 " " " " " "	1.25	12
12 " " " " " "	1.40	15
13 " " " " " "	1.55	15

Flower-pot Rolling-stands (Fig. 57), for heavy plants. Platforms are of indurated fiber ware; will not soak or rust. Casters have ball-bearings.

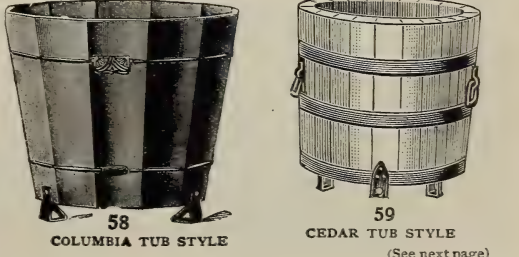
12 inches, 3 casters	80
14 " " 4 " " " "	90
16 " " 4 " " " "	1 00
18 " " 4 " " " "	1 20
20 " " 4 " " " "	1 50
22 " " 5 " " " "	1 70

Flower Tubs, Columbia (Fig. 58). Made of cypress timber. Natural varnish finish.

12-inch diam. by 11 inch high	1 00
15 " " " 14 " " " "	1 50
18 " " " 16 1/2 " " " "	2 00
21 " " " 18 1/2 " " " "	2 50
24 " " " 20 1/2 " " " "	3 00

Columbia Tubs, Fancy Style. Made of cypress, with staves finished like red wood, alternating with staves of natural finish. The top is scalloped.

12-inch diam. by 11 inch high	1 50
15 " " " 14 " " " "	2 25
18 " " " 16 " " " "	3 00
21 " " " 18 " " " "	3 75
24 " " " 20 " " " "	4 50



(See next page)

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

Flower or Tree Tubs, Cedar (Fig. 59). These are made of Virginia white cedar, painted green, with hoops, handles and leg castings painted black. The bottoms are perforated and are removable.

Outside Diameter	Length of Staves	Each
No. 0, 27 inches.	24 inches	\$5 50
No. 1, 25 "	22 "	5 00
No. 2, 23 "	20 "	4 50

SIZES AND PRICES OF CEDAR TREE TUBS, continued

Outside Diameter	Length of Staves	Each
No. 3, 21 inches.	18 inches	\$3 75
No. 4, 18 "	16 "	3 00
No. 5, 16 "	14 "	2 75
No. 6, 14 "	12 "	2 35
No. 7, 13 "	11 "	2 00
No. 8, 12 "	10 "	1 75

SYRINGES, ETC.

- Ladies' Syringe**, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1⅝ inches. No. 1, \$3.
- Ladies' Syringe**, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1⅝ inches. No. 2, \$4.50.
- Best Plate Valve Syringe**, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. (See cut No. 35, page 134.) No. 3, \$6.50.
- Best Conical Valve Syringe**, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of the syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. No. 4, \$7.
- Best Conical Valve Syringe**, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. (See cut No. 36, page 134.) No. 6, \$8.
- Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler**. For florists' use and window-gardening. \$1.
- Scollay's Angle-neck Rubber Sprinkler**. For spraying under leaves. \$1.
- Tyrian Rubber Sprinkler**. 75 cts.
- Woodason's Atomizer**. For the application of all liquid insecticides. \$1.25 and \$2.
- Cyclone Sprayer**. (See cut No. 38, page 134.) 75 cts.
- Underleaf Sprayer**. Reaches under the foliage. 75 cts.
- Fountain No. 1 Sprinkler**. Saucer-bottom; does not injure the turf; is moved from place to place by a rope. An excellent sprinkler that is highly recommended. \$4.

"TWIN COMET" LAWN SPRINKLER

The globe, or body, of the sprinkler is made in two parts, and by means of the swiftly revolving arms and intermediate gears, the upper half is made to revolve slowly, carrying the hose nozzle from which a full stream of water is thrown far out beyond the sprinkle of the arms. With an ordinary pressure of water, 20 pounds or upwards, it will thoroughly sprinkle an area of 80 feet in diameter. With the exception of the legs all parts are solid brass, heavily nickled. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other sprinkler. Price, \$5.



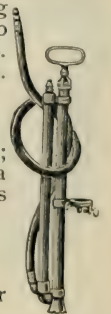
"FRUITALL" SPRAY PUMP

"FRUITALL" SPRAY PUMP

All working parts of brass, including plunger, gland, valve, valve seats and strainer. The air chamber is of steel. The only spray pump which can be mounted on or removed from barrel or tank by the *simple adjustment of two thumb screws*. It is held firmly by clamp at top, and is adjustable to large or small barrel. To mount the "Fruitall" Spray Pump, saw a rectangular hole 4½ inches by 6½ inches in head of barrel next to stave. Put the pump down through this hole in the barrel, having adjustable clamp hook over the stave with thumb screws on the outside. Price, *Outfit A* Pump with one lead 10 ft., ½ in. discharge hose, with "Seneca" (or Vermorel) Spray Nozzle, \$9.50. An 8-foot *Iron Extension Pipe* for tree-spraying fitted to attach can be supplied for \$1.50 extra.

MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP

Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows. Price, \$4.



MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP

BLIZZARD HIGH PRESSURE SPRAYER

An air force sprayer for potatoes, fruit trees, etc. It is first charged with air and then it does the spraying with very little work. Galvanized iron tank. Price, \$2.



"SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

THE "SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

A knapsack and bucket sprayer combined. 5-gallon copper tank. Brass pump with bronze ball valves. For spraying plants with Bordeaux mixture or other fungicides. As now made this Sprayer can be used either as a knapsack or bucket Sprayer, the illustration as here given showing its use as a knapsack. To be used as a bucket Sprayer, the handle and lever are removed, and the extra handle with which the outfit is provided is placed in position, as shown by the dotted lines. It is provided with a mechanical agitator. We also furnish a special attachment for under-spraying. Price, complete, as shown in cut, \$12.

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN

For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides, such as Paris green, hellebore, sulphur, tobacco dust, fungioid. Without the tubes it is 27 inches long, but when the four tubes are attached it is 10 feet long. An invaluable machine for use in orchard, garden or field. The regular outfit consists of six nozzles, two straps, oil can and four tubes. Price, complete, \$7.50.



LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN

LEGGETT'S BROWNIE POWDER GUN

Built on the same plan as the Champion, smaller, and with only one nozzle. Price, \$3.50.

WOODASON'S DOUBLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

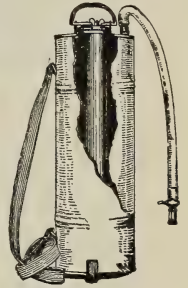
An excellent Bellows for applying powder insecticides in greenhouse, garden or field. The powder can easily be evenly distributed in any direction, under or over the foliage, without waste. (See page 134, No. 22.) Price, \$3.

WOODASON'S SINGLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

The style of these is shown by our cuts, Nos. 23 and 24, page 134. They come in two sizes, the smaller one being most suitable for use in the conservatory. Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.

WOODASON'S ATOMIZER

An excellent article for applying strong liquid insecticides, as it throws it out in a spray as fine as mist, and distributes it lightly, evenly, and without any waste. The small size is recommended for use in the house. (See page 134, No. 25.) Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.25.



PERFECTION POWDER DUSTER

Excellent for dusting Bug Death, Slug Shot, Land Plaster, or other insecticide powders. Price, 65 cts.

JUMBO POWDER GUN

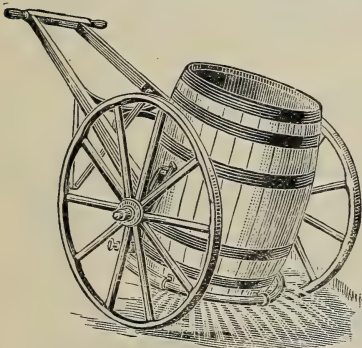
Suitable for persons having only a few plants to treat. It is 4 inches in diameter and holds 4 ounces of powder and serves its purpose admirably. Price, 25 cts.

"AUTO-SPRAY" PUMP

A self-operating sprayer of simple construction, durable, easy to carry and to work. Made of galvanized iron and solid brass, with four-ply rubber hose. For spraying trees, shrubs, cleaning windows, etc. A perfect pump. Price, with brass tank, \$6; galvanized iron tank, \$4.50. Brass extension pipe 30 cts. extra. Fitted with "Auto-Pop" nozzle, \$1 extra.



USED AS LEAF-RACK



WATER BARREL TRUCK

WATER BARREL TRUCK, ETC.

(COMBINED SPRINKLER, LEAF-RACK AND HAND-CART)



USED AS HAND-CART

The barrel is easily disconnected from the truck either while full or empty. The following extra attachments can be furnished if required: (1) Box with trunnions and spring catch, forming a dumping hand-cart. (2) Sprinkler for watering walks and lawns. (3) Leaf rack.

Truck and barrel, 2½-inch tire	\$11 00	Hand-cart box	\$3 00
" " " 4 " "	12 00	Leaf-rack	5 00
Sprinkler attachment	3 25	Extra trunnions. Per pair	50

If truck and trunnions are wanted without barrel, deduct \$2.25 from price of truck and barrel.

THE GEM LAWN CLEANER

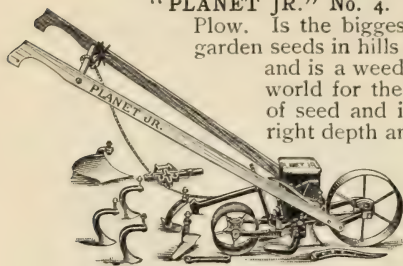
A revolving fan with metal teeth creates an air current which carries into the canvas basket all leaves, dead grass, stones, etc., that the rake encounters. It straightens up crab grass and other running weeds so that they may be cut by the lawn mower. It combines strength and durability with light construction. An excellent machine which can clean a lawn more thoroughly and quickly than three or four men with hand-rakes could. Price, \$14.



THE GEM LAWN CLEANER

"Planet Jr." Farm and Garden Tools

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue *free for the asking* to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market.



"PLANET JR." NO. 4

"PLANET JR." No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Is the biggest little implement you ever saw. Just listen. It sows all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates, plows, throws earth to or from the rows and is a weed-extirminator of the highest order. It is the best implement in the world for the market-gardener. The hopper is big enough to hold two quarts of seed and it drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It covers seed the right depth and rolls down the soil. The flow is instantly stopped by automatic device. It's so easy and perfect-working that its handling amounts to recreation in gardening. It is but one of 52 Planet Jr. tools, all equally valuable. The price of this one with all attachments is \$10.50; as a drill only, \$8.50.

"PLANET JR." No. 11. Double Wheel-hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed

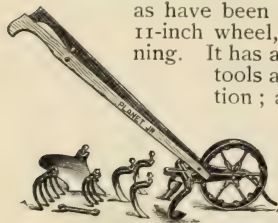
in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. Seven pairs of tools go with the complete wheel-hoe. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel. Price, \$9.

"PLANET JR." No. 12. Double Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Identical with No. 11 Wheel-hoe, except that it has fewer attachments, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. Price, \$7.

"PLANET JR." No. 16. Single Wheel-hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. This latest and best single wheel-hoe has a very full set of tools, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering and late cultivation; a pair of shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath. Price, \$5.85.



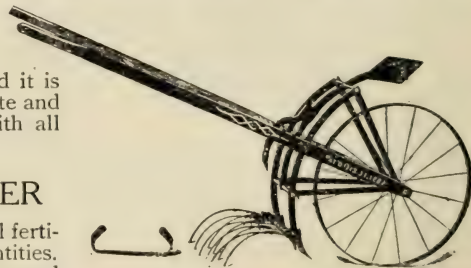
"PLANET JR." NO. 11



"PLANET JR." NO. 16

THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR (SIX TOOLS IN ONE)

The Garden King Cultivator is the only garden tool made with attachments on each side of a frame, so that any kind of work can be done by reversing or turning the tool over. The only tool with handles attached to the axle of the wheel and adjustable to any height person. The wheel is high (23 inches); the power is applied against instead of down on the axle, as in tools with small wheels or those where the handles attach to a frame. All steel except handles. It may be used as a *Hand-hoe, Cultivator, Hand-plow, Seed-coverer* and *Double Shovel*, and it is also furnished with a weeder attachment that will cultivate and keep the soil in perfect condition. Price complete, with all attachments, \$5.



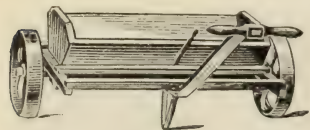
THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR

will also sow damp sand by removing two blades.

The hopper is 34 inches long and holds one and one-half bushels. Price, \$12.

STEVENS HAND-FERTILIZER SOWER

Sows all kinds of lawn dressing and other commercial fertilizers, wood ashes, lime, etc., in large or very small quantities.



STEVENS HAND-FERTILIZER SOWER

RUBBER HOSE

We offer the following standard high-grade brands:

	Per foot		Per foot
Wallabout. 3-ply, 3/4 inch	\$0 16	Triton. 3/4 inch	\$0 18
Cascade. 3-ply, 3/4 inch	15	Electric. 3/4 inch	20



RUBBER HOSE

THORBURN'S CENTURY BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER

BALL BEARING
SELF-ADJUSTING
EASIEST WORKING
FINEST FINISHED
LONGEST LASTING



The Thorburn Century Ball-Bearing, made expressly for us, is in every respect **THE BEST LAWN MOWER** ever made.

THORBURN'S CENTURY BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER is a marvel of simplicity, as one screw adjusts both bearings. It has a simple self-adjusting device, which keeps the bearing properly adjusted for a long time without any attention; it has our double interchangeable ratchet; bearings wide apart; terrace-cutting arrangement, and we guarantee it to do a greater variety of work, and do it easier, than any ball-bearing mower now on the market. Our Patent Noiseless Grass Catcher can be applied to it.

NET PRICES of Thorburn's Century Ball-Bearing Mower

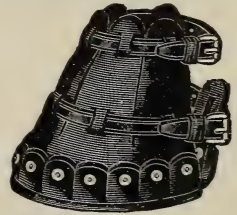
14-inch cut	\$8 50	18-inch cut	\$10 50
16-inch cut	9 50	20-inch cut	11 50

GRASS CATCHER BOXES

12-inch	\$1 50
14-inch	1 60
16-inch	1 85
18-inch	2 00
20-inch	2 15

HORSE BOOTS

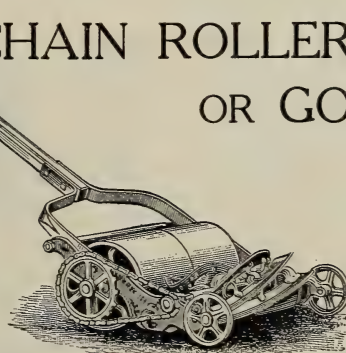
Made of very strong, heavy leather, closely riveted. The best make. Price per set of four, \$9



HORSE BOOT

CHAIN ROLLER, OR GOLF MOWER

This mower is made to meet the demand for a machine that will more perfectly cut borders, verges, etc., and yet retain all the other features necessary in a mower for general work. The great advantage of this mower is the substitution of a bicycle chain for the gears generally used in this style of mower. This reduces the friction to a minimum. The machine with 6 blades is highly recommended by most of the leading golf clubs in America for work on putting-greens.



THE BEST FOR
PUTTING-GREENS

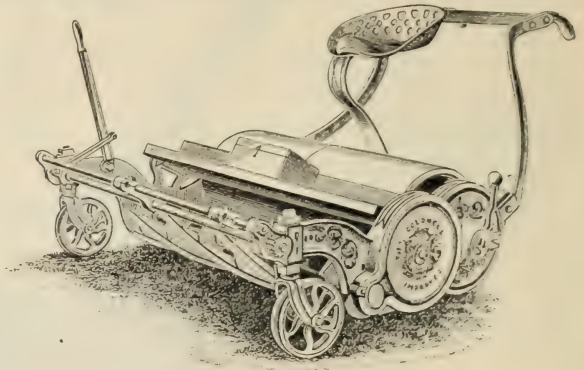
NET PRICES, free on board New York

	4 Blades	6 Blades		4 Blades	6 Blades
12-inch cut	\$11 00	\$12 00	18-inch cut	\$15 00	\$16 00
14-inch cut	12 00	13 00	20-inch cut	16 00	17 00
16-inch cut	13 00	14 00			

LAWN MOWER SHARPENER. A most useful article. Price, 50 cts. each.

Coldwell Improved Horse Lawn Mower

This well-known standard Mower has side-draft attachment, to enable the horse to walk on the cut grass only, and caster rollers, which will not mark the lawn. Evenness of cut is assured by an adjustment which raises or lowers the two sides at the same time by means of a simple lever movement; the same lever serves the purpose of raising the knives from the ground when driving over gravel walks or roads. The Mowers are fitted up with steel shafting and composition split bushings, and great care is taken to have the workmanship perfect.

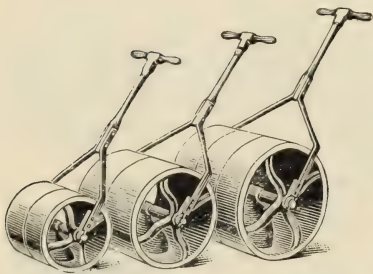


EACH MOWER IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO THE PURCHASER

NET PRICES, free on board New York

- 25-inch cut, no shafts \$38 00
- 30-inch cut, complete 65 00
- 35-inch cut, complete 78 00
- 40-inch cut, complete 95 00

Cast-Iron Hand Lawn Rollers



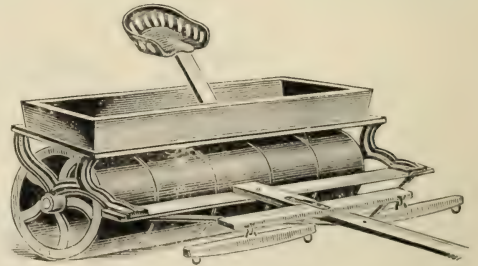
No.	Diameter	Length-sections	Weight	Net price
No. 1.	15 inches	15 inches in 2	150 lbs.	\$7 25
No. 2.	15 "	" " 3	200 lbs.	9 75
No. 3.	20 "	" " 2	225 lbs.	11 50
No. 4.	20 "	" " 2	250 lbs.	12 50
No. 5.	20 "	" " 1	250 lbs.	12 50
No. 6.	20 "	" " 3	300 lbs.	14 50
No. 8.	20 "	" " 3	350 lbs.	16 00
No. 9.	24 "	" " 2	400 lbs.	18 50
No. 10.	24 "	" " 2	450 lbs.	20 00
No. 12.	24 "	" " 3	500 lbs.	23 00
No. 14.	28 "	" " 3	500 lbs.	23 00
No. 15.	28 "	" " 3	600 lbs.	27 00
No. 16.	28 "	" " 4	650 lbs.	30 00

Cast-Iron Horse Land Rollers

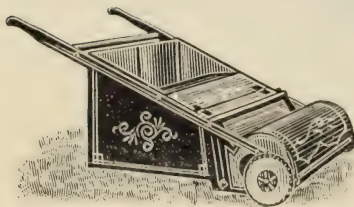
(With either Pole, for two horses, or Shafts, for one horse. In ordering, state which you want.)

No.	Diameter	Length-sections	Weight	Net price
No. 60.	20 inches	4 feet in 4	950 lbs.	\$46 00
No. 61.	20 "	5 " " 5	1,150 lbs.	54 00
No. 62.	24 "	4 " " 4	1,200 lbs.	57 00
No. 63.	24 "	5 " " 5	1,450 lbs.	66 00
No. 64.	24 "	6 " " 6	1,700 lbs.	76 00
No. 68.	32 "	4 " " 4	2,200 lbs.	102 00

With Whiffletrees and Neck Yoke . \$3 00 extra
 With Scraper 6 00 "



Lawn Sweeper, "Model No. 1"



Designed for use on ordinary lawns, small parks, tennis courts, etc. It is 25 inches wide over all, weighs 28 pounds, and carries a 21-inch brush. The brush is fan-shaped, and revolves very rapidly, in the same direction as the drive wheels, throwing the litter backward from the under surface. Immediately behind the brush, and parallel with it, a thin shoe passes along over the ground, with its upper surface inclined. If sticks or stones are encountered, the shoe does not allow them to pass under it, but provides a passage over it into the hopper. Price, \$11.

INDEX

Page		Page
<p>Aobra 98 Abonia 98 Abrus 98 Abutilon 98 Acacia 98 Acanthus 98 Achimenes 98 Aconitum 98 Acrocliniun 98 Adlumia 98 Adonis 98 Agapanthus 98 Agathæa 99 Ageratum 5, 67 Agrostemma 99 Alonsoa 99 Alströméria 99 Althæa 99 Alyssum 67 Amarantus 99 Amaryllis 129 Ammobium 99 Anagallis 99 Anchusa 99 Anemone 99 Angelonia 99 Annuals, Culture of 63 Annuals, Mixed 121 Antigonon 99 Aquilegia 5, 68 Arabis 99 Aralia 100 Astragalus 56 Arctotis 100 Ardisia 100 Argemone 100 Aristolochia 100 Arnebia 100 Artichoke 9 Arundo 121 Asclepias 100 Asparagus 9 Asparagus, Ornamental 5, 100 Asperula 56, 100 Asters 66, 67 Atomizers 139 Aubrietia 100 Auricula 100 Azalea 100</p> <p>Balloon Vine 100 Balsam 68 Baptisia 100 Barley 55 Barrel truck 139 Bartonia 100 Beans 9-12, 56 Beets 13, 100 Beggar-weed 56 Begonias 100, 129 Bellows 135, 139 Benincasa 101 Bidens 101 Biennials, Culture of 63 Bird seeds 44 Bocconia 101 Books 43 Borage 12 Bouquet collections 123 Bouvardia 101 Brachycome 101 Broccoli 12 Broom 56 Broom corn 56 Browallia 101 Brussels Sprouts 14 Bryonopsis 101 Buckwheat 55 Bulbs 125-131 Bupththalmum 101 Burnet 14, 56 Cabbage 16, 44 Cacia 101 Cactus 101 Caladium 131 Calempelis 101 Calandrinia 101 Calceolaria 101 Calendula 68, 101 Callirrhoe 101 Calla 101 Calliopsis 70 Campanula 70 Camellia 101 Canaigre 56 Canary-bird Flower 101 Candytuft 70 Canes, Bamboo 135 Cannabis 101, 128 Canterbury Bell 70</p>	<p>Caper tree 56 Cardoon 16 Carduus 103 Carnation 72 Carnation supports 135 Carrots 18 Castilleia 103 Cauliflower 15, 44 Catananche 103 Caterpillars 56 Cedronella 103 Celery 19, 44 Celosia 75, 76, 103 Centaurea 74 Centranthus 103 Centrosema 103 Cereals 55 Chard, Swiss 40 Chelone 103 Chervil 18 Chicory 18, 56 Chrysanthemums 5, 74 Chufas 56 Cineraria 103 Cinnamon Vine Roots 131 Clarkia 75 Clary 103 Clematis 104 Cleome 104 Clianthus 104 Clitoria 104 Clovers 54 Cobæa 104 Cockscomb 75, 76 Coffee 104 Coldframes 3 Coleus 104 Collards 22 Collinsia 104 Collomia 104 Columbine 68 Commelyna 104 Convolvulus 104 Cooperia 131 Cordyline 104 Coreopsis 70 Cornflower 74 Corn, Field 55 Corn-salad, or Feticcus 22 Corn, Sweet 20 Corydalis 105 Cosmidium 105 Cosmos 76 Cotton 56, 105 Cow peas 56 Cowslip 105 Cress 22 Crinum 131 Crucianella 105 Cucumber 21 Cucumis 105 Cultivator, Garden King 140 Cuphea 105 Cyclamen 105 Cyclobothra 131 Cyperus 105 Cypress Vine 80</p> <p>Dahlia 105, 127 Daisy 7, 105 Dandelion 22 Daphne 106 Datura 106 Delphinium 76-78 Dianthus 72, 88, 89, 93 Dibles 135 Dictamnus 106 Dolichos 106 Dracæna 106 Duranta 106 Echeveria 106 Edelweiss 111 Eggplant 23, 44 Emmananthe 106 Emmer 57 Endive, or Chicory 22 Erianthus 122 Erica 106 Erigeron 106 Eryngium 106 Erysimum 106 Erythrina 106 Eschscholtzia 78 Esculent Plants and Roots 44 Esparkette 57 Esparto grass 57 Eucharidium 106 Eulalia 122 Eupatorium 107 Euphorbia 107</p>	<p>Eutoca 107 Evergreen Tree Seeds 59 Everlastings 123</p> <p>Fennel 23 Fenugreek 57 Ferns 107 Fertilizers 133 Fertilizer Sower 140 Feticcus 22 Flax seed 57 Flower Seeds, Collections of 123 Flower Seeds, Culture of 63, 64 Flower Seeds, General List of 98-121 Flower Seeds, Novelties in 5-8 Flower Seeds, Selected List of 66-97 Flower-pot saucers 137 Flower-pot rolling stands 137 Flower tubs 137, 138 Flower vases 137 Forage seeds 56-58 Forget-me-not 79 Forks 135 Four o'clock 107 Foxglove 79 Fragaria 107 Freesia 107 Fruit-pickers 135 Fruit seeds 62 Fuchsia 107 Fumigators 135 Fungicides 132 Furze 57</p> <p>Gaillardia 107 Gardenia 108 Gaura 108 Genista 108 Gentiana 108 Geranium 108 Gesneria 108 Geum 108 Gilia 108 Gladiolus 125, 126 Glaucium 108 Glazing points 135 Gloves, gardeners' 135 Gloxinia 108 Godetia 79, 80 Golf mower 141 Gompfhrena 108 Gourds, Ornamental 108, 109 Grass catcher boxes 141 Grafting wax 135 Grasses, Ornamental 121 Grass seed mixture 48 Grass seeds 49-53 Grape seeds 62 Greenhouse seeds 63 Grevillea 109 Guizotia 57 Gunnera 109 Gynerium 122 Gypsophila 109</p> <p>Hand cart 139 Hanging-basket collection 123 Hawkweed 109 Hedge plants 62 Hedysarum 57, 109 Helichrysum 109 Helenium 109 Heliotropium 109 Helleborus 109 Hemp 57 Herbs 43 Heuchera 109 Hexacentris 109 Hibiscus 110 Hoes 135 Hollyhock 80 Honesty 110 Hooks 135 Hop seed 57 Horse boots 135 Hose 140 Hose menders 135 Hose nozzles 135 Hose, Rubber 135 Hotbeds 4 Hotbed sash 4, 135 Humea 110 Humulus 110 Hunnemannia 110 Hyacinth glasses 135 Hyacinthus 110 Hypericum 110 Iberis 70 Ice Plant 22, 110 Impatiens 68, 110 Implements 135-142</p>

	Page		Page		Page
Indigo seed	57	Nemesia	114	Scolymus	37
Insecidicides	132	Nemophila	114	Scorzenera	37
Introductory	2	Nerium	114	Scythe-rifles and stones	136
Inula	110	Nertera	114	Scythes	136
Inopsidium	110	Nicotiana	114	Scurvy grass	58
Ipomoea	80, 81	Nierembergia	114	Sedum	117
Ipomopsis	110	Nolana	114	Seed sower	136
Iris	57, 110, 130	Nycteria	114	Seradella	58
Jacobaea	110	Oats	55	Shears and Scissors	136
Jacob's Ladder	110	Okra, or Gumbo	28	Shortia	117
Japan Clover	57	Onions	29, 30	Shovels and Spades	136
Japanese Morning-glory	82	Onobrychis	57	Shrub seeds	60-62
Justicia	110	Orach, or French Spinach	28	Silene	7, 117
Jute	57	Orchids	114	Silkalene	136
Kaffir corn	58	Osage Orange	57	Skirret	37
Kale, or Borecole	8, 23	Oxalis	114	Smilax	117
Kaulfussia	110	Paeonia	114, 128	Snails	58
Kennedya	110	Palm seeds	124	Snapdragon	91
Kochia	110	Pansy	85, 86	Solanum	118
Kohlrabi	24	Parsley	33	Sorghum	58
Knives	135	Parsnip	33	Sorrel	37
Labels	135	Passiflora	114	Sphenogyne	118
Lantana	110	Peas	30-32, 57	Spinach	37
Lapageria	110	Peat	136	Spiraea	118
Lathyrus	57	Pelargonium	114	Spraguea	118
Lavatera	110	Pencils	135	Spray pumps and Sprayers	138
Lawn cleaner	139	Pentstemon	114	Sprinklers	136, 138
Lawn grass seed	46, 47	Paeonia	114	Sprouts	37
Lawn mowers	141, 142	Peonies	128	Spurry	58
Lawn rake	136	Pepper	32, 44	Squash	38, 39
Lawn sprinkler	138	Perennial Peas	96	Stakes, Galvanized Wire	136
Lawn sweeper	135, 142	Perennials, Culture of	63	Statice	118
Leaf mould	135	Perilla	114	Stevia	118
Leaf rack	139	Persicaria	115	Stocks	92
Leek	24	Petunia	7, 86, 87	Strawberry Plants	45
Lemon Verbena	111	Phacelia	115	Strelitzia	118
Lentils	57	Phaseolus	115	Streptocarpus	118
Leontopodium	111	Phlox	7, 87, 88, 130	Styrax	118
Leptosiphon	111	Phormium	115	Sunflower	58, 90
Leptosyne	111	Phygelius	115	Swainsona	119
Lespedeza	57	Picotee	115	Sweet Peas	94-96
Lettuce	24, 25, 44	Pincers	136	Sweet Sultan	90
Liquorice	57	Pinks	88, 89	Sweet William	118
Lilies	129	Pittosporum	115	Syringes	138
Limnanthes	111	Planet Jr. implements	140	Tacsonia	118
Linaria	111	Plant duster	139	Tagetes	81, 118
Lines, Garden	135	Plant stakes	136	Teasels	58
Linum	111	Platycodon	115	Tecoma	118
Loasa	111	Podolepis	115	Teosinte	58
Lobelia	81	Polyanthus	115	Thermometers	136, 137
Lophospermum	111	Polygonum	58	Thunbergia	118
Lotus	57	Poppy	57, 89, 90	Tigridia	119, 131
Love-in-a-mist	111	Portulaca	90	Tobacco seed	44
Love-lies-bleeding	111	Potatoes	34, 35	Tomato	39, 40, 44
Lupins	57	Potentilla	115	Tomato Supports	137
Lupinus	111	Powder guns	139	Torenia	114
Lychnis	111	Primrose	116	Tree and Shrub seeds	50-62
Madder	57	Primula	115, 110	Trellis	119
Madeira Vine	131	P. uners, Tree	136	Trichosanthes	119
Madia	57, 113	Pumpkin	33	Trichoma	119
Malope	113	Pyrethrum	57, 110	Trowels	137
Malva	113	Radish	35, 36	Tuberosa	131
Mandevillea	113	Raffia	136	Tunica	119
Mangel-wurzels	14	Rakes	136	Turnip	41
Manure spreader	135	Ramie	58	Twine	137
Marigold	68, 81	Rampion	35	Tydaea	119
Martynia	27, 113	Ranunculus	131	Valeriana	119
Mastica	135	Rape	58	Vegetable Marrow	39
Mastica machine	135	Reana luxurians	58	Vegetable plants	44
Mathiola	113	Reels	136	Vegetable seeds	9-41
Matricaria	113	Rhodanthe	116	Vegetable seed collections	2d p. cover
Mats	135, 136	Rhododendron	116	Vegetables, Culture of	2
Maurandya	113	Rhubarb	36	Vegetable seeds, Novelties in	9
Melons	26, 27	Rice seed	58	Venidium	119
Mesembryanthemum	113	Ricinus	90	Venus' Looking-glass	119
Mignonette	5, 82	Rivina	116	Verbascum	119
Milla biflora	131	Rocket, Sweet	116	Verbena	97, 119
Millets	55, 57	Rollers	142	Veronica	119
Millo maize	58	Romneya	116	Vetches	58
Mimosa	113	Roquette	36	Vicia	58, 119
Mimulus	113	Rosa multiflora	116	Vinca	119
Mina lobata	113	Rudbeckia	116	Violets	119
Miscellaneous bulbs and roots	131	Rye	55	Virginian Stock	119
Miscellaneous seeds	56-58	Sacaline	58	Viscaria	119
Mole traps	136	Sainfoin	57	Wallflower	119, 121
Momordica	113	Saintpaulia	116	Watering pots	137
Montbretias	131	Salpiglossis	117	Watermelon	27
Moonflower	80, 81	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster	36	Weeders	137
Morning-glory	80-82	Salt bush, Australian	56	Wheat	55
Moss, Sphagnum	136	Salvia	7, 90, 91	Wheelbarrows	137
Musa	113	Sanvitalia	117	Whitlavia	121
Mushroom spawn	28	Saponaria	117	Wild Rice	58
Muskmelon	26	Saws, Pruning	136	Worms	58, 121
Musk plant	113	Saxifraga	117	Xeranthemum	121
Mustard	25	Scabiosa	117	Yucca	121
Nægelia	114	Schizanthus	117	Zea	122
Nasturtiums	27, 84	Schizopetalon	117	Zinnia	97
Nelumbium	114				

THORBURN'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

That May be Sown in Each Month from February to September in the Vicinity of New York.

FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
<i>SOW IN HOTBED</i> Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	<i>SOW IN HOTBED</i> Early Beans Early Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	<i>SOW IN HOTBED</i> Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato <i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Asparagus English Beans Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parship Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Brussels Sprouts Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parship Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
THE THORBURN POTATO Is the Very Best and the Very Earliest	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Onion Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsley Parship Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parship Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Largest Surest Finest	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> LETTUCE The Best Self-closing Cos Lettuce
						THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER	TRIANON COS

J. M. THORBURN & CO., SEEDSMEN, NEW YORK

Established 1802.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1894.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"THORBURN, NEW YORK"
CODES USED:
WESTERN UNION.
A. B. C. 4TH ED.
AMERICAN SEED TRADE
P. O. BOX 1449.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.
SEEDSMEN

F. W. BRUGGERHOF, PRES.
E. E. BRUGGERHOF, V. PRES. & TREAS.
R. R. MACKENZIE, SECY.

36 Cortlandt Street.

New York.

Oct. 5th, 1904.

The Orcutt Seed & Plant Co.,
San Diego,
Cal.

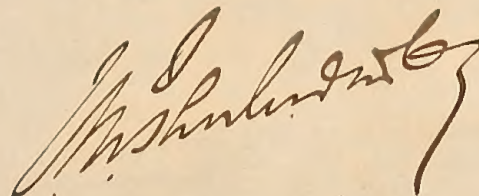
Dear Sirs:

We have pleasure in sending you descriptions of two sterling novelties which we hope you will catalogue. They will both be largely advertised and in view of their exceptional merits will create a great demand.

THE NEW POTATO "NOROTON BEAUTY". It will more than justify every one of the extraordinary claims we make for it. When we introduced the Carman No. 1. ten years ago we had to return thousands of dollars in cash, the demand so far exceeding the demand. We anticipate an even larger demand for this potato and you should, therefore, order early. The price we have made to the trade will allow you a liberal profit.

NICOTIANA SANDERAE. It is easily the best floral novelty of the last 50 years. The descriptions and reports we are sending you speak for themselves. We have been appointed agents for the United States and the seed cannot be supplied by anyone below our price. The demand for this will be enormous and we wish you would let us know immediately how many packets to reserve for you.

Yours truly,



VK



ASTERS.
TWO-THIRDS NATURAL SIZE.